



The

# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Established 1859

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JULY 20, 1935

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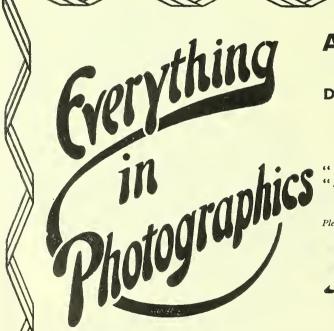


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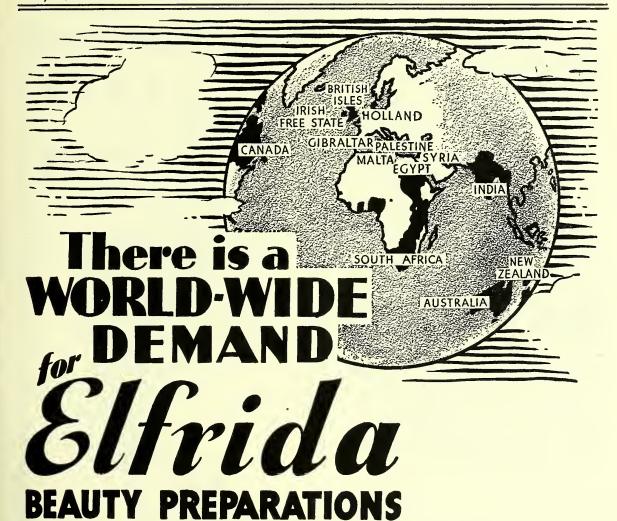
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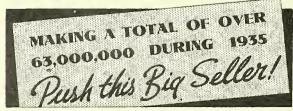
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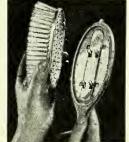
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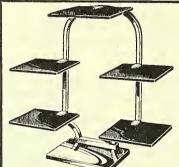
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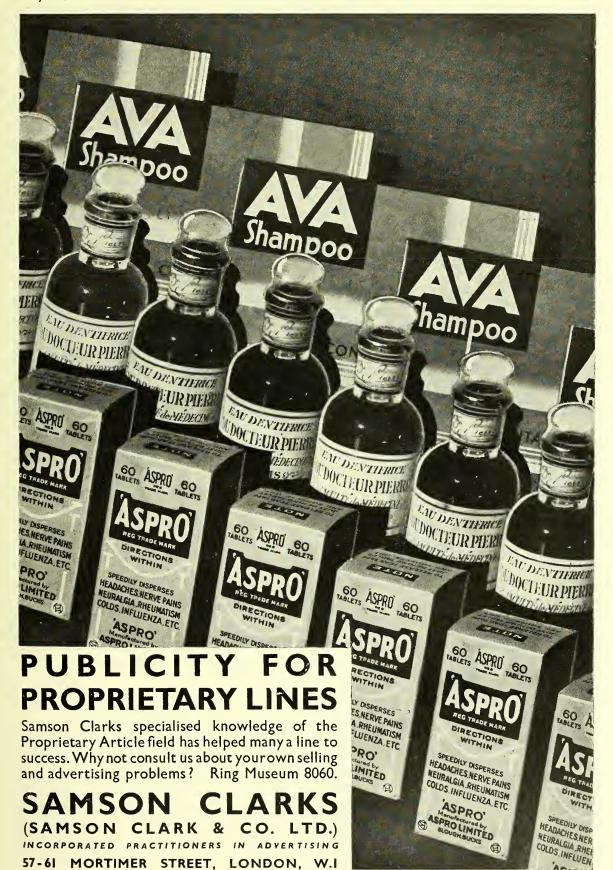
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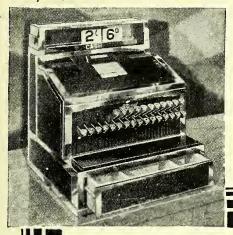
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# News of the Week

#### I.F.S. Control Import of Soaps, Candles, etc.

Orders under the Control of Imports Act, 1934, have been made by the Irish Free State Government under which the importation of Soap, Soap Powders and Substitutes, Candles, including Tapers and Nightlights is prohibited except under licence, on and from July 13, 1935. The quota period will commence on August 19, 1935, and applications for import permits must be made on or before that date.

#### Secondary Standards for Vitamins A and D

At the request of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopeia have consented to make generally available the standard cod-liver oils prepared for use in the United States as secondary standards for vitamins A and D. The distribution of these oils will not be made through the national distributing centres as in the case of the primary vitamin standards, but direct to individual users. They may be obtained from Mr. E. Fullerton Cook, Ph.M. (chairman of the Committee of Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopeia), 43rd Street and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. It should be clearly stated whether vitamin A oil or vitamin D oil is required. A charge of 2.50 dollars is made for a container holding 30 c.c. A sum to cover the cost of the quantity required should be sent by international money order with the application. The oils will be sent post free to their destinations. These reference oils are checked each six months biologically against the International Standards by at least six laboratories, and their potency should therefore be increasingly dependable. It has not been possible to supply the primary International Standards of vitamins A and D in sufficient amounts for use in routine assays, and the availability of these secondary standards should obviate this difficulty.

#### Inquest

An inquest was held at Camberwell, London, S.E., on July 12, on the body of John Banks, boot repairer, Coldharbour Lane, S.W. A medical witness stated that when he arrived at the house on the afternoon of July 6 the man was almost moribund. He saw the man four times that day and formed the diagnosis that he was suffering from anthrax. The medical officer of health for Lambeth said he had been expecting something of this nature to happen for the last three years. A consignment of twelve shaving brushes came to Lambeth from Stepney; six were taken to one shop and six to another. Witness was later able to collect six of the brushes from one shop but only five from a shop in Coldharbour Lane. The remaining one had been sold. The wholesale price was 1s. 3d. for six. These brushes came from Germany in 1919. At the time the Minister of Health issued a warning about shaving brushes. Dr. C. K. Simpson, pathologist at Guy's Hospital, said a postmortem examination revealed that the man had died from anthrax. He produced the brush in a sealed bottle, and said he had examined it and found it infected with anthrax bacilli and anthrax spores. The coroner, addressing the jury, said: The only satisfactory feature of this case is the vigilance exercised by the public health authorities in seizing these brushes. Although we cannot be quite certain that this particular brush was the missing one it looks very much like it. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

#### Outings

The Ipswich and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held its annual outing on July 10. A party of thirty, including the president (Mr. L. Piper), visited the malt extract works of Edme, Ltd., Mistley, Essex. Each process was shown and explained from the raw material to the finished

product. Mr. Piper, in a short speech, thanked the directors and the staff for the interesting way in which they had explained the processes. The party then went on to Clacton, where tea was taken.

The annual summer outing of the West Ham and Eastern District Association of Pharmacists took place on July 4 under the leadership of the president, Mr. W. J. Beardsley, and Mrs. Beardsley. The party proceeded by coach via the Blackwall Tunnel to Maidstone, where tea was served at the Old Tudor Tea Rooms. On reaching Leeds Castle, the objective, the party was conducted through the grounds and gardens. On the return journey, via Bearsted, high tea was taken at Maidstone.



Directors and Staff of Bob Martin, Ltd., and Bob Martin (Export), Ltd., at Lilleshall Hall, Shropshire, on the occasion of their Annual Outing, July 6

#### Brighton

The first meeting of the newly elected Pharmaceutical Committee was held at 82 Beaconsfield Road on July 9. Mr. J. Plowright was elected Chairman and Mr. Edgar Jones Secretary. Mr. A. H. Preston was co-opted a member. Under the arrangements for the Brighton, Hove and District Public Medical Service, the Pharmaceutical Committee is responsible for the dispensing, and a report was presented by the secretary. It was stated that the Service started on April 1. There are now over 2,300 members, and the number continues to grow at the rate of 150 a week. The pricing of the first quarter's prescriptions has been completed, and cheques will be sent to all the chemists shortly. There is every indication that the scheme will succeed and become a permanent feature of the town's medical services. Much of the success achieved is due to the way in which it was launched. The Brighton Insurance Committee lent the services of their clerk (Mr. C. I. Followes), whose wide experience in administration enabled him to organise very effectively. The average age of subscribers is less than the average age of State-insured persons. Subscriptions are being kept up, and arrears are negligible. The thanks of the Committee to the chairman and secretary for conducting the whole of the negotiations were recorded on the minutes.

#### Liverpool

The United Alkali scholarship in chemical research at Liverpool University has been awarded to W. J. Dunning, the Leblanc medal to H. F. Birch, and the Johnson Colonial Fellowship in biochemistry to G. R. Tristram.

In Liverpool County Court, on July 11, the Liverpool Corporation applied for an order for possession of No. 95 St. James Street, occupied by Mr. Norman A. Cluett, chemist and druggist. For Mr. Cluett, Mr. William Jackson said he admitted that the Corporation were entitled to possession, but he asked the judge to exercise his discretion and to fix a date six months hence. His client succeeded his father in a business established nearly ninety years ago, and the lease still had thirty-six years to run. As a result of the Ministry of Health's decision, that lease had automatically been turned into a tenancy at will. Mr. Samuel, assistant solicitor for the Corporation, said Mr. Cluett had received notice on February 26, when he knew that the Corporation were contemplating taking possession of his premises twenty-eight days afterwards. Judge Dowdall: Is the chemist's premises at 95 St. James Street holding up the improvements? Mr. Samuel: At the end of a month it would be absolutely necessary to have these premises. Demolition work on the block has actually started. After hearing the evidence, the judge gave the Corporation possession, suspended for one month.

The chemical trade golf competition was held on the Hoylake Golf Course, by permission of the captain and Council of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, on July 11, when eighty-six players competed for the Sir John Brunner challenge cup, the John Rayner memorial cup, a scratch prize and prizes for a four-ball foursomes against bogey. For the Sir John Brunner challenge cup, T. Dobell and N. D. Lees fied. In the play-off, T. Dobell won the cup. For the Rayner memorial cup, played for by teams representing the chemical trade prior to 1926, results were: Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates (winners) average score all players 87.09; Brunner Mond, 87.90; Castner Kellner, 89.70; United Alkali, 90.33; the rest, 92.04. Four-ball four-somes against bogey, for prizes presented by D. Marsh and E. O. Glover, were won by K. B. Robinson and G. M. Ashwell (5 up), J. C. Law and R. H. Davidson (3 up), who divided the afternooh sweepstakes. The morning sweepstakes were won by T. Dobell, N. D. Lees, R. W. Partington and G. B. Halley. The scratch prize was won by J. C. Law with a score of 79. Mr. A. E. Peak, chairman of the Chemical and Allied Employers' Federation, presented the prizes.

#### London

In Bow County Court, on July 12, J. Abraham & Son, Ltd., advertising contractors, Romford Road, E., sued Mr. Ivor C. Wood, chemist and druggist, White Hart Lane, Barnes, S.W., to recover the sum of £9 15s. for an advertising contract entered into in 1933. The defendant wrote to the Court admitting liability, but stating that he could not remit the amount owing. The Registrar made an order for payment at £5 a month.

The health committee of the London County Council reports that application has been received for permission for students of the Chelsea Polytechnic who are preparing for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy to be allowed to obtain experience in practical pharmacy by attending at hospital dispensaries during the Polytechnic vacations. It is proposed that four pupils should visit selected hospitals during the usual working hours for a period of three or four weeks. The committee is of opinion that this arrangement should be authorised for a trial period during the coming vacation.

The latest annual report of the medical officer of health for the City of London (Dr. W..M. Willoughby), covering the year 1934, is a document affording, as usual, a satisfying view of the many activities of his numerous departments, particularly with regard to the stringent precautions taken to safeguard food supplies. The subject-matter of direct interest to the drug trade is slight. The percentage rate of adulteration of all food and drugs sampled in the City was 3.9, compared with 3.7 in 1933. Only two of the 113 samples of drugs which were taken informally were certified by the public analyst to be not in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopæia. In one case it was not possible to procure a formal sample, as the vendor had no remaining stock; in the other instance, the formal sample proved genuine. Five samples of curry powder were reported against as containing lead and lead compounds in amounts varying from 44 to 160 parts per million. Where there was any remaining stock unsold, this was surrendered for destruction. It was found that the material sampled had been in stock for some considerable time, and it was not possible to trace the source of contamination.

#### Manchester

At the graduation ceremony at Manchester University on Degree Day (July 6) the Vice-Chancellor (Professor J. S. B. Stopford, M.D.) referred to the impending retirement of Mr. James Grier, M.Sc., Ph.C., Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy. The Vice-Chancellor said that Mr. Grier left them after being associated with the University for thirty-nine years, during which time he had given himself unsparingly to the University. He had developed a very large and vigorous department, and had taken a leading share in the formation of a new curriculum.

The following students obtained the degree of B.Sc. (Pharmacy):— Division I, Jack Marris Rawson, Norman Spencer; Division II, William Allcock, Phyllis Margaret Cowley. This degree is now accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society for the Ph.C. qualification in all subjects except forensic pharmacy.

The Wild Prize in Pharmacology and Pharmaceutics was awarded to Sydney Wetherell, M.Sc., whose papers on lead estimations have been read at Conference meetings in Leeds and Belfast, and silver medals in pharmacy were awarded to Hubert Barnes and W. P. Chambers.

At the same ceremomony Harry Teesdale Simmons had the degree of Master of Surgery conferred on him. Mr. Simmons is the son of Mr. E. H. Simmons, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Members of the Manchester Chemists' Golfing Society competed for the Woolley trophy at Sandiway Golf Club on July 10. They were entertained to tea by Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co. The leading scores were as follows:—R. Demaine



Photo] [Cleworth Left to right: Mr. R. Demaine (winner of the Woolley trophy), Mr. J. H. Franklin, Ph.C. (President), Mr. G. S. Woolley

(winner), 72; J. A. Franklin, 73; S. M. Bostock, 76; W. E. Phillipson, 79. Winner of ladies' putting competition, Mrs. Aves. Mr. G. S. Woolley presented the trophy and replica to Mr. Demaine.

#### Miscellaneous

Works visited.—Members of the Harrow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society visited the factory of Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow, recently. The managing director (Mr. Cathcart) conducted them round the buildings. Mr. J. F. McNeal (secretary) proposed a vote of thanks.

National Association of Medical Herbalists.—At the recent annual conference of the National Association of Medical Herbalists at Blackpool, Mr. Arthur Barker (president), made an appeal for members to attain a standard comparable with that of the British Medical Association. Mr. Barker complained that his Association had had no opportunity of sitting on the Poisons Board, which had acted without consulting them. It was decided to send a resolution to the Minister of Health and every M.P. opposing the Medical and Surgical Appliances (Advertisement) Bill, which was described as "the first nail in the coffin of the medical herbalist."

IN THE COURTS.—At Bath City Sessions, on July 9, Mr. Clifford Henry James, chemist and druggist, Shaftesbury Road, Oldfield Park, was summoned for failing to close his shop for the serving of customers at 8 p.m. on June 7. It was stated in evidence that cream of tartar was the substance sold, and that it was required for making ginger beer. The prosecution did not press for a penalty, and the case was dismissed on payment of 4s. costs.—In Coventry County Court, recently, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. North, Kenilworth, were awarded froo damages, with costs, against Mr. Charles J. Clifford, hairdresser, Coventry, following the sale of a hair dye which, it was stated, caused dermatitis and cedema after being used by Mrs. North.

#### Scottish Notes

#### **Brevities**

The degree of B.Sc. (honours in pure chemistry) has been conferred on Mr. William J. Heddle, son of the late Mr. J. S. B. Heddle, M.P.S., Leith, by Edinburgh University.

At a reception held in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, on July 4, a memorial tablet to the late Professor Thomas Gray, Professor of Technical Chemistry and Director of the School of Chemistry in the College, was unveiled by Mrs. Gray.

The Scottish Court of Appeal, reversing a decision of the Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session, has granted an interdict in favour of Mars Confections, Ltd., against an Edinburgh manufacturer and retailer for passing off goods as the goods of the complainers, and from using the word "Mars" or any colorable imitation of it in connection with confectionery not of the complainers' manufacture.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons on July 16, the Solicitor-General for Scotland stated that the number of students attending the Glasgow Veterinary College during the academic year 1934-35 was 225, of whom sixty-six were newly enrolled. The corresponding figures in respect of the Royal Dick Veterinary College were 281 and seventy-one. From April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1935, a total sum of £35,050 has been advanced to the Royal Dick Veterinary College in respect of maintenance. No new capital grants were sanctioned during this period, but payments amounting to £15,507 have been made in respect of grants previously authorised towards the cost of erecting and equipping the college buildings.

#### Irish Notes

#### Irish Drug Association

The weekly meeting of the Committee of the Irish Drug Association was held on July 15, Mr. T. C. Scott (president) in the chair. An invitation was received from the Cosmetic and Toilet Group of the Federation of Saorstat (Free State) Industries, Ltd., inviting representatives of the I.D.A. to meet them in conference. The invitation was accepted. The subcommittee appointed at a previous meeting reported on interviews with certain Irish manufacturers and with representatives of pharmaceutical industries in England. It was reported that one firm had now found that as the result of confining sales to chemists and druggists their sales had reached a record figure. Letters were read from manufacturers complaining that they were not approached by the Association with regard to confining their products to chemists and druggists. The secretary (Mr. Kidney) suggested that in order to obviate any further manufacturers being inadvertently overlooked a suitable notice be published in the trade Press. It was agreed to publish such a notice. Instructions were given to the secretary to have forms of legal agreements drafted for use between (a) wholesale houses and the Association, (b) wholesale houses and manufacturers, (c) the Association and manufacturers. The Committee instructed Mr. Brendan Smith to deal personally with the question of determining the territorial boundaries of each local association.

#### **Brevities**

Mr. Philip Coleman, L.P.S.I., is opening a pharmacy shortly at Lower Kimmage Road, Dublin.

Chemist golfers are again reminded that the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society will hold its competitions for the May Roberts and de St. Dalmas prizes, at Howth Golf Club on July 21.

During the disturbances in Belfast on July 12, the premises of Mr. H. E. McIlroy, 117 York Street, and of Samuel Hill & Co., 113 York Street, suffered damage, windows in each case being smashed by stones.

Statistics issued by the Ministry of Commerce for Northern Ireland under the Companies' Act show that on December 31, 1934, the nominal capital of chemists' and druggists' companies in that area was £377,310, the subscribed capital £292,775, the paid-up capital £121,326 and the capital considered as paid £162,870. These figures show an increase on 1933, when they were: Nominal capital £372,910, subscribed capital £284,397, paid-up capital £118,002; capital considered as paid £160,770.

# Proprietary Articles Trade Association

HE quarterly meeting of the Council of the Proprietary
Articles Trade Association was held at the Hotel
Russell, London, W.C.I, on July II, the president
(Mr. J. Godber) in the chair.

The secretary reported that the Association had been advised of the formation of a P.A.T.A. in South Australia and a similar body in Malta. The Council extended their good wishes to the newly formed organisations.

#### STAFF CLUBS AND CANTEEN TRADING

In connection with the supply of various commodities to employees in factories, offices and through staff clubs and similar concerns, it was reported that a number of important trade organisations proposed to take concerted action to secure so far as is possible the suppression of these forms of irregular trading.

#### COUNCIL ELECTION PROCEDURE

The Council resolved that the procedure in connection with Council elections should be revised. The revised proceeding includes the adoption of October 25 as the latest date for nominations, the issue of the voting papers a month later and an alteration in the method of recording votes. It was agreed that the procedure, so far as it concerns dates and the method of recording votes, should apply to the elections for each section of the Council.

#### TRADE MARKS ACTS AMENDMENT

In view of the likelihood of a Bill to amend the existing Trade Marks Acts being introduced in the near future, the

Council decided that efforts be made to secure the inclusion in the Bill of certain provisions designed to protect the interests of members of the Association.

#### REPORTS PRESENTED

The Council received from the trustees of the Glyn-Jones Memorial Fund a report on the administration of the fund since June 1933.

The report on the price-maintenance and investigation work of the Association during the past quarter showed that 122 new cases of price cutting had been satisfactorily adjusted. Test purchases had led to the tracing of a large number of sources of supply. In this connection goods purchased from cutters in London had been traced as coming from stock supplied to retail chemists. Reports from various provincial centres showed that the position had continued to improve.

# **Business Changes**

MR. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, chemist and druggist, has commenced business at 63 Graham Street, Airdrie.

Mr. Frank Carr, L.P.S.N.I., has recently opened premises at Mill Street and The Mall, Newry, co. Down.

Mrs. F. M. Shark has retired from the board of Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham, 8, as from June 30.

C. F. Gerhardt, Ltd., 5 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, notify us their telephone number has been altered to Mansion House 5095.

J. H. HAYWOOD, LTD., manufacturers of surgical appliances, etc., Castle Gate, Nottingham, announce that they have removed into more modern premises at II Warser Gate, Nottingham.

# **Topical Reflections**

#### By Xrayser

#### The New Spirit

which seems to be permeating the Home Office in its relation to the wholesaling of poisons is revealed in the meeting convened at Burlington House on July 4 (C. & D., July 13, p. 73). It is true that, as Mr. Perrins (secretary to the Poisons Board) explained, he was there in an informal capacity and that his remarks did not commit the Home Secretary to any interpretation of the law; nevertheless his gesture is much appreciated, and nothing but good can come of such a meeting. In reading the names of the firms represented I am struck with the large number who are not regarded as being concerned intimately with the trade of the pharmacist; several of those present represent the Animal Medicine Manufacturers' Association, the Association of Tar Distillers, the Association of British Insecticide Manufacturers and other manufacturing concerns. The goods manufactured by all these firms have to find outlets, and it may be that the new class of listed sellers will be regarded as a very important one. I cannot urge too strongly upon all retail pharmacists that there is coming to them an opportunity to get fresh business in selling certain poisons, and it is for them to see that the greater part of it comes to them rather than to the listed sellers. It will not be difficult business, as the majority of the articles will be ready for sale in original containers. I like your suggestion (p. 72) that a meeting of representative pharmacists with Mr. Linstead (or, I may add, with Mr. Mallinson) would serve a useful purpose in clearing the air on many points connected with the new Act.

#### The Fees

payable to a local authority by listed sellers of poisons (p. 55) will be generally considered too low. There is not the slightest doubt that in every district applications for licences will be numerous; and so far as I understand the Act, the authority has no power to refuse to grant them. Section 21 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, states that "Every local authority shall keep," etc.: there seems to be no choice given to refuse to

register an applicant, provided, of course, the fees are paid and the statutory obligations complied with. In this respect the machinery for controlling the distribution of these Part II poisons differs considerably from the system still in force, which enables certain traders, other than pharmacists, to sell certain poisons for use in agriculture and horticulture. Under the new Act the licensing authorities are to be the Common Council for the City of London, the borough council for the metropolitan boroughs in London, and elsewhere the borough council for a county borough or the county council for a county as the case may be. In Scotland the county council is to be the local authority for the purposes of all areas except burghs containing a population of 20,000 or upwards. It should be noted by chemists that, according to Mr. Perrins (p. 77), licences to listed sellers may be available in January.

#### A "Busman's Holiday,"

the account of a pharmacist's visit to the Black Forest and of the pharmacies he noted and visited (p. 78), can be enjoyed by pharmacists in this country in a similar way when they leave their native heath. I know of nothing more helpful, and often stimulating, than a call on a brother pharmacist and, if he has time, a short talk on conditions generally and his pharmacy in particular. Some short time ago I called on an old friend in a town, many miles away from my place of business, who had recently laid down a D. and P. photographic service on the most modern lines. Half an hour spent there gave me many "tips" for improving my own methods of dealing with films. It was also on a holiday that I came across (to me) a new system of bookkeeping, by which a customer's purchases were recorded on a piece of headed paper which, with further additions, formed the account sent to the customer at the end of the month or quarter. I have always felt that pharmacists as a class are a somewhat reserved body of men and women, but that when once that reserve has been broken down they are delightful companions and make good friends. This spirit of friendliness needs fostering more than ever before in the history of organised pharmacy.

# Manufacturers' Sales of Poisons: Judgment

In the High Court, Dublin, on July 15, reserved judgment in the appeal by way of case stated in Wedick v. Osmond & Son (Dublin), Ltd., was given. The appeal was from a decision of District Justice Hanna, imposing fines in respect of three summonses (C. & D., March 16, p. 313). The judges were Mr. Justice O'Sullivan, President of the High Court, Mr. Justice Hanna, and Mr. Justice O'Byrne. Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, K.C., and Mr. W. Black, K.C., appeared for the appellants; Mr. J. Costello, K.C., Mr. M. Maguire, K.C., and Mr. Monks B.L., were for the respondents. All the judges held that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland had the right to prosecute through a common informer, and that a body corporate was a "person" or "persons" within the meaning of the words in Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890.

#### First Judgment

Mr. Justice O'Sullivan, giving his judgment, said when the summonses were heard by District Justice Hanna on September 17, 1934, he found as facts that the defendant company, on April 26, sold to James Wedick arsenic contained in a preparation or compound known as Osmond's sheep dip; that the arsenic so sold was poison within the meaning of one of the poisons named in Part I of Schedule A of the Sale of Poisons Ireland) Act; that James Wedick was a person unknown to the defendant company; that the entry prescribed by Section 2 of the Act was not made; that the defendant company kept open shop for selling and retailing poison, and did not employ a qualified person as assistant or manager; and that one of the purposes for which Osmond's sheep dip was prepared or sold was the destruction of vermin in sheep. At the conclusion of the arguments, Mr. Justice O'Sullivan said he was of opinion that on the facts found by the district justice the article sold in this case was an article mentioned in the Second Part of the Schedule, viz., a compound containing a poison mentioned in the Schedule prepared and sold for the destruction of vermin, and that it necessarily followed that the Regulation applicable on a sale of an article mentioned in the First Part of the Schedule did not apply to the sale in question. It was suggested that a compound might come within both parts of the Schedule. He thought it was sufficient answer to that contention to say that there was nothing in the Section, or in the statute, to support that suggestion, and that the Court could not give the provisions of a penal statute a wider operation than they were expressed to bear. He would expect that if the Legislature intended that the sale of a compound mentioned in Part II of the Schedule should in certain cases be subject to the conditions regulating the sale of articles under Part I, it would indicate clearly such intention, and would also state what principle, or test, should be applied in determining whether or not such conditions applied to any particular compound. Mr. Justice O'Sullivan cited authorities, mentioning particularly the case of Brown v. Leggett, in which the Court of King's Bench in England reversed the findings of a magistrate [the veratrine ointment case]. In his view, therefore, the first and second summonses should have been dismissed, but if his view be incorrect, as he believed his colleagues thought, he did not think convictions on both summonses could stand. He was of opinion that a corporation was a "person" within the meaning of Section 17. This view was in accordance with the decision of the Court of King's Bench in this country in The Munster Medical Company v. Boulter. The only other question raised in the case stated was whether the complainant was a competent prosecutor. It was a requed the complainant was a competent prosecutor. It was argued that Section 9 of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1924, took away this right. Applying the principle laid down in the Fitzgerald case and others it seemed to him that the subsection in question was not inconsistent with the pre-existing right of a common informer to prosecute in certain cases. He was therefore of opinion that the district justice was right in convicting the defendants on the third summons.

#### Second Judgment

Mr. Justice Hanna said that each of the packets of sheep dip sold contained 2 lb. of powder, of which 22 per cent. was

arsenious oxide, equal to 7 oz. of arsenic. After quoting the wording of the label, his lordship said it was quite clear that it was a sheep dip, and prepared and sold as such, and the mere fact that it would kill vermin was irrelevant having regard to the Statutes. Mr. Justice Hanna went on to consider the law in considerable detail, going back as far as the statute passed in 1761, which contained a restriction to prevent poisoning from arsenic in Ireland. On the interpretation of these statutes most favourable to the trader, his lordship continued, the only arguments open to a vendor of arsenic, other than as medicines or in medical prescriptions, against the exacting provisions of the Arsenic Act of 1851 and the various Pharmacy Acts are (a) that if the arsenic is in a compound prepared and sold for the destruction of vermin it is not a sale of arsenic within the Act and the vendor need not comply with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of 1870; and (b) if it is in a sheep dip, or for exclusive use in agriculture, under Section 2 of the Act of 1908 the vendor need not be a registered person but must be licensed by the local authority for that purpose. The first proposition was the main submission by the company, but his lordship thought that this argument could not be sustained. In his opinion this was a sale of arsenic. There was no real evidence to support the finding which apparently the district justice had come to that it was prepared and sold for the destruction of vermin. As to the point that the complainant in this case was a common informer, his lordship said that he was within that category in law when prosecuting as an in-spector of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. He was satisfied that under Section 17 of the Amendment Act of 1890 the words "person" or "persons" include a body corporate. In regard to the point that the orders made by the district justice constituted two convictions for the same offence, his lordship said he was of opinion that this contention could not be sustained. He further found that in so far as is material the provisions of the Arsenic Act of 1851 as to the sale of arsenic are still operative and apply equally with those of the Act of 1870.

#### Third Judgment

Mr. Justice O'Byrne said the district justice had found that one of the purposes for which Osmond's sheep dip was sold was the destruction of vermin, and it was argued that the sale for such purposes brought it within Part II of the Schedule. On a careful examination of the Act he (Mr. Justice O'Byrne) could find nothing to make the two parts of the Schedule mutually exclusive. In his opinion the finding of the district justice that the defendant company sold arsenic, that the sale came within Part I of the Schedule, and that the provisions relating to Part I should be complied with was correct. It seemed to him that the offence contemplated by the Section was selling poison otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act. He was therefore of opinion that only one offence could be committed at any one sale, and that the district justice was not entitled to convict on two or three offences. With regard to the summons for keeping open shop for the sale and retailing of poisons, not having a properly qualified person in charge, it was argued that a body corporate did not constitute a "person" or "persons." On this question he concurred with the President, that a company did constitute "persons" in this case. The only other point at issue was whether the complainants were entitled to prosecute through a common informer. It was argued that the Attorney-General should have prosecuted. An examination of the facts showed that the data of the persing of the Criminal Juntice Administration the date of the passing of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1924, the complainants were entitled to prosecute as common informers. It seemed to him it was the intention of the Legislature to continue these common informer rights to certain persons, and accordingly this prosecution was brought by a person authorised by the law in force at the time being

In accordance with the majority decision of the Court it was directed that the case be remitted to the district justice to have the conviction on the second summons annulled, but the other two convictions sustained. Mr. Fitzgerald applied to have the costs divided, but the Court refused this application, and decided to allow the respondents their costs of the appeal.

# New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

HENDERS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. R.O.: 6 Tothill Road, Plymouth.

COTE D'AZUR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, perfumers, etc. The first directors are not named.

WORRALL PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital froo. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. R.O.: Bank Buildings, 16 St. James's Street, S.W.1.

CRESCENT PHARMACY (BOOTLE), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. R.O.: 5 The Crescent, Southport Road, Orrell, Bootle.

E. Morris (Chemists), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemical substances, etc. R.O.: 55 High Street, Swansea.

RONAYNE, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin. Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, dealers in cosmetics, perfumes and proprietary preparations, etc. The directors are not named.

A.U. PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £7,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing chemist, dispenser, etc., carried on by C. L. Casson at Commercial Road, Eastbourne, as the "Amalgamated Utilities Co."

JOHN BULLIONS & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business of a pharmacist and wholesale and retail chemist now carried on by Helen Bullions at 4 Brookfield Terrace, Pelaw-on-Tyne, as "John Bullions."

RATSOURIS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £4,000. acquire the business of contracting to destroy vermin and pests of all kinds, and the manufacture and sale of all materials, appliances, etc., carried on by Richard G. Pole at 60 Bunhill Row, E.C., as "Ratsouris."

HOSPITAL AND LABORATORY SUPPLIES, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital fr,000. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by R. L. Gardner as "Hospital & Laboratory Supplies," manufacturers of and dealers in scientific and surgical appliances and equipment, etc. R.O.: 12 Charterhouse Square, E.C.1.

IRISH RATIN Co., LTD. Registered in Dublin.—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, exporters and importers of and dealers in the system known as "Ratin" for the national mass extermination of rats and mice, etc. Secretary: Arthur H. Whiteside, 3 College Green,

British Tar and Chemical Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and distributors of oil, tar, pitch, and all kinds of chemicals, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Christopher Barber, Francis H. Rogers and Harold Talbot. Solicitors: Cosmo Cran & Co., 5 Devonshire Square, E.C.2.

COMPANIES DISSOLVED.—Notice has been given in "The London Gazette" that the names of the undermentioned companies have been struck off the register and the companies dissolved:—British Phosphate Co., Ltd.; British Surgical Dressings, Ltd.

COMPANY THAT MAY BE DISSOLVED.—Notice has been given in "The London Gazette" that the name of the undermentioned company will be struck off the register three months after July 12 and the company dissolved unless cause is shown to the contrary:—Shardlow Chemical Co., Ltd.

JORDAN & SONS, LTD., 116 Chancery Lane, W.C.2, company registration agents, in their half-yearly statistical report of new companies registered during the period January-June, 1935, show that under the class "Chemicals" 4 public companies were registered with a combined capital of £1,060,100 and 254 private companies with a capital of £1,280,478.

#### Private Arrangement

Vivian James Meadows, trading as Smith and Meadows, Vivian James Meadows, trading as Smith and Meadows, 240 Regent Road, Salford, chemist and druggist. The creditors herein were called together recently at Manchester, when the statement of affairs showed ranking liabilities of 472 12s. 2d., made up as follows: Trade creditors, £187 3s 6d.; cash claim, £263 2s. 6d.; and bankers, £159 6s. 2d., holding security valued at £137. After allowing £85 15s. 1d., for preferential claims, the net assets were £196 18s. 5d., or a deficiency of £275 13s. 9d. The position was attributed to the ill-health of the debtor. No trading figures were presented, but it was understood that during the last were presented, but it was understood that during the last two years there had been a loss. It was decided that the matter should be dealt with under a deed of assignment to Mr. G. R. Woollard, Manchester, with a committee, and that efforts should be made to dispose of the business as a going

#### Bankruptcy Reports

Re Stanley Ormond Johnson, 40 Abbey Walk South, Halifax, Yorkshire, lately carrying on business at 71 St. Michael's Lane, Headingley, Leeds, druggist. This debtor's public examination was closed at the County Court, Halifax, recently. According to the statement of affairs filed there was a deficiency of £225.

Re Ernest Arthur Edgar Watkins, lately of 733 London Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, chemist and druggist. The creditors met recently at London Bankruptcy Buildings. The debtor who estimates his liabilities at £400, against assets nil, states that he formerly carried on business at Crouch End, but since 1919 has been interested in various chemists' businesses at Westcliff-on-Sea. He attributed his insolvency to law costs and other causes. The case was left with the Official Receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

# Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1935, p. 323.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," June 26, 1935.)

"Pankel"; for medicated tablets for internal use (3). By Elizabeth Stevens, 3 St. Andrew's Road, Walthamstow, E.17. 559,379.

OLBAS"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Po-Ho-Co., A. G., 19 Heumattstrasse, Basel, Switzerland. 560,196.

"Browfen"; for liniments (3). By Janet J. W. Brown and Eleanore G. Fenemore, 39 High Street, Hythe, Kent. 560,161.
"Epic"; for all goods (11). By P. J. Joynes, Ltd., 4/6 The Grove,

Hammersmith, W.6. 560,422.

"Savage"; for all goods (48). By J. L. Younghusband, 11 East Austin Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. 552,530.

Sketch design of dancing figures; for all goods (48). By Tattoo Inc., 11 East Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. 555,770.

"Sunnature"; for toilet preparations for the skin and eyelashes (48). By Mary G. Gibbons, 4 Ayesgarth Avenue, Greave, Romiley, Stockport. 559,890.
"Bellodgia" and "En Avion"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By E. Daltroff & Cie., 10 rue de la Paix, Paris, France. 559,063/4.

"Dudley Fuentes" facsimile signature; for all goods (48). By D. Fuentes, Cliff Edge, Rye, Sussex. 559,918.

Perstop"; for deodorants for use upon the human body (48). By Feminine Products Inc., 45 Murray Street, New York City, U.S.A. 560,153. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," July 3, 1935.)

"CRAYDOL"; for wood preservatives (1). By Dussek Bros. & Co.,

Ltd., 14 Verney Road, London, S.E.16. 560,412.

"ACADEMY"; for photographic chemicals, etc. (I). By The Lennard Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. 560,580.

'CHRISMAGOL''; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, 37 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. 558,599. (Associated.)

# Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

#### Council Meeting

THE July meeting of the Council was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on July 9, the president (Mr. D. Warwick) in the chair. Other members of the Council present were Miss F. M. Flood, Messrs. J. F. Costello, F. J. Fitzpatrick, D. W. P. Boyd, M. J. Kieran, P. J. Fielding, J. A. Duggan, T. J. Smith, P. Brooke Kelly, K. Whelehan, J. A. O'Rourke, M. J. Parkes, J. Gleeson, and P. C. Cahill.

#### BOOK PRESENTED

The Ministry of Education forwarded a volume for the Society's Library with a letter stating that the Cuban Government has forwarded to the Government of Saorstat Eireann ment has forwarded to the Government of Saorstat Eireann for distribution, several copies of a Biography of Dr. Carlos J. Finlay written by Prof. F. Dominguez. It appears that Dr. Finlay was born in Cuba in 1833 of an Irish father and a French mother. After qualifying he specialised in the incidence of tropical diseases, and in 1881 made the discovery that yellow fever is transmitted by the mosquito. The volume was accorded with themles was accepted with thanks.

#### REGISTRATION ITEMS

Mrs. Kirwan (née Kieran), L.P.S.I., wrote enclosing marriage certificate and desiring change of name in the Register.

The application was granted.

The application was granted.

The following changes of address were notified:—Mrs. Kirwan, L.P.S.I., from Ulster Arms, Monaghan, to 9 Melody Road, East Hill, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18. Mr. N. E. Sutton, L.P.S.I., Ardnagreina, Bandon, Cork, to c/o P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. Mr. M. J. McNamara, L.P.S.I., from Shelbourne, N.C. Road, Limerick, to 116 Upper George's Street, Dun Laognaire. Mr. B. O'Sullivan, L.P.S.I., from Clonribbon, Kanturk, co. Cork, to The Medical Hall, Logan Street, Thomastown, co. Kilkenny. Mr. M. McDonald, L.P.S.I., from c/o U.F.S. Dispensary, Ferguson Street, Williamstown, Victoria, Australia, to 101 The Esplanade, Williamstown, W.16, Victoria. Mr. P. F. Ryan, Asst., from Iona, Annesley Park, Ranelagh, to Croom, co. Limerick.

Messrs. John J. O'Mahony and Hugh O'Reilly, who sub-

Messrs. John J. O'Mahony and Hugh O'Reilly, who submitted Matriculation certificates, were granted Preliminary

registration.

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

On the report of the House Committee an application was considered from the Dublin Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association, requesting the use of a room in the Society's premises for the purpose of photographic lectures. In view of the fact that certain reconstruction work was to be carried out the Council felt that it would not be possible to accede to the request.

The report of the Schools Committee was submitted and

The report of the Certificates and Declarations Committee stated that three candidates entered for the July Registered Druggist examination, and thirty-nine for the Licence examination. The Committee recommended that if more than thirtysix candidates entered for the Assistants' examination the President be empowered to appoint a second examiner.

MR. FITZPATRICK: I suggest if the number exceeds twenty-

four we have two examiners.

The Registrar (Mr. J. J. Kerr): We have twenty-one already and there is two days to go.

The matter was left in the hands of the president to appoint

the second examiner. The reports of the Law Committee and the Housing Subcommittee were submitted and approved.

#### DEATHS REPORTED

The registrar reported on the deaths of Messrs. P. J. Lyons,

L.P.S.I.; J. S. Collins, L.P.S.I.; R. Lyons, chemist and druggist; H. Nightingale, R.D.; and T. T. Soden, R.D.

The registrar also reported on the removal under Section 25 of the following from the Registers: P. J. O'Grady, L.P.S.I., and J. F. Dunwoody, R.D.

#### RE-EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE

Mr. FITZPATRICK moved the following notice of motion standing in his name: "That the registrar be instructed that candidates rejected at the Licence examination shall not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination until after six months after such rejection." Mr. Fitzpatrick said the matter had been already discussed so often that he felt it was only necessary formally to move the motion.

THE PRESIDENT seconded the motion, which was unani-

mously adopted.

#### ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

Messrs. K. A. Harney and D. F. O'Sullivan were elected members of the Society.

The following were nominated for membership: Messrs. M. J. McNamara, 116 Upper George's Street, Dun Laoghaire; D. J. Broderick, 19 High Street, Capwell, Cork; P. J. Walsh, 22 Patrick Street, Mountmellick.

#### THE POLICE AND THE PROFESSION

At the conclusion of the business on the agenda, Mr. Cahill said he wished to draw attention to the recent police notice, and the articles which had appeared in the daily Press, the phraseology of which was very unfortunate. Following those articles they had sub-leaders in the daily papers on the same subject. Chemists had done nothing to deserve this. These subject. Chemists had done nothing to deserve this. articles had created widespread-havoc, and they should make an effort to clear up the position. One chemist who had a qualified assistant, wrote to him saying he never left his shop from nine o'clock in the morning until nine at night, as the result of those articles. He would like to know what those notices implied. The Council should find out from the police what they intended doing. The matter should be cleared up in the interests of the profession.

THE PRESIDENT: My point of view is that if you have a qualified assistant nobody can interfere with you.

Mr. Gleeson said that the president had agreed to give the reporter an interview for the Press at the last Council meeting.

The President replied that the Council should give the

statement. They could do it that day.

MR. CAHILL: We should clear up the matter in our own

MR. FITZPATRICK said there was no law compelling a chemist or druggist to stay continually on his premises. If there was no poison sold or prescription dispensed during his absence, no law was broken. A chemist could leave a messenger boy in charge and not break the law, if none of these things were done. There was no law compelling a chemist to stay in his shop all day long.

MR. CAHILL: That is not the inference the articles conveyed.
MR. FITZPATRICK: There can be no misunderstanding after this discussion to-day. I agree that the president should not be asked to deal with this matter on his own.

MR. T. SMITH said he also had a letter from a chemist inquiring if he would be quite safe in leaving a qualified assistant, and he replied, expressing the view that a qualified assistant should be adequate cover, for a few hours' interval, or to do regular night duty in the owner's absence. He took it that the qualified assistant was competent to compound and

MR. FITZPATRICK: Certainly. That's what he is for.

Mr. O'Rourke said he hoped that the police would deal with the holders of agricultural licences, and see that they would not be allowed to display sheep dip in their windows, or sell from broken packages.

THE REGISTRAR said if any such cases were brought under the notice of the Society they would be dealt with.

CORROSION OF LEAD IN BUILDINGS.—The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has issued Building Research Bulletin No. 6 (2nd edition, revised: Stationery Office, 3d.) on the prevention of corrosion of lead in buildings.

# Mr. Storey Visits Dublin

HERE was a happy sequel to the attendance of the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. David Warwick, P.C.) and other Free State pharmacists at the recent meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Belfast, when the Northern president (Mr. Fred Storey) paid a visit to Dublin on July 9, and was welcomed by the Council of the Society at their headquarters, 67 Lower Mount Street.

The President said: Miss Flood and gentlemen, I am sure you will agree with me that it is a great pleasure to have the president of the Northern Society with us to-day, and on your behalf and my own I extend to him a very cordial welcome. Mr. Storey is no stranger to most members of our Council. Some years back he was a member of the Council here, and sat in these headquarters in deliberation of the Society's business. Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Brooke Kelly and Mr. Fitzpatrick, members of our present Council, were members then. I regard Mr. Storey's visit to-day as a great personal compliment. Those of us who had the good fortune to be at the Conference in Belfast have come back with very happy recollections of the splendid time we had, and the cordial way in which pharmacists from the Free State were received everywhere they went. We all realise that was due in no small measure to Mr. Storey's personal efforts. I would like to convey to him our sincere thanks for making our visit to the North such a success. I would ask him to accept this expression of thanks on behalf of the Southern visitors.

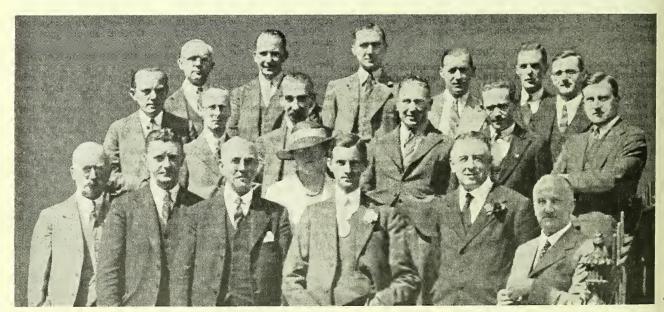
Mr. P. J. Fielding (ex-president) said nothing gave him greater pleasure than to see an old member of the Council back in Mount Street. It was a very good sign of the times when they saw Mr. Storey back with them again.

MR. P. BROOKE KELLY (past-president) said he recalled the time when he joined the Council and the Northern members attended. They frequently differed, but agreed to differ in a good sporting way. They were all very sorry to lose their Northern colleagues, and he was glad now to see Mr. Storey back that day.

Mr. Storey, replying, said it afforded him real pleasure to come to Dublin and personally to convey to the president, the vice-president, and many other Southern friends his thanks for

their visit to Belfast, and for helping to entertain their colleagues from across the Channel at the Conference. He looked upon their visit as a personal compliment to himself, as well as a compliment to pharmacy as a whole. It was a particular pleasure to him, as one who had been a member of the Council in Dublin for six years, to come back and revive old memories. Many of the friendships formed in those days were lasting ones that no boundary or border had sundered. He liked to think of the Northern Society coming into being by a process of parturition, as the late Dr. Walshe described it. He felt that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland had a son born in the North of Ireland, and that son had grown up and had not discredited them in the slightest. They in the North produced a Pharmacy Act, and he was quite confident the success of it was due to the training they got, and the apprenticeship Northern members served under various presidents in Dublin.

They were all members of this great craft of pharmacy, and they were proud to be part and parcel of it, although it was not recognised by those in authority as it should be. He was proud to be associated with his friends in the South. was one striking thing about the Council in the days he came to Dublin of which his friend Mr. Brooke Kelly reminded him. They used to fight very hard for their various points of view, but once they went outside the door of the Council chamber those differences were finished with. Those differences were never personal, and did not interfere with their friendships. He thanked the president, Mr. Fielding, and Mr. Brooke Kelly for their very kind and flattering remarks. He was always glad to come back, because they in the North looked upon the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland as their Alma Mater. He noticed his friend Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick had just come into the room, and wished to thank him for the very nice letter he had sent him wishing the Conference success. He was sorry Mr. Fitz-patrick was unable to be with them. He also had telegrams and letters from other friends in the South which he appreciated very much. When they started to organise for the Conference in Belfast they felt they could never attain to the success of the Dublin Conference, but they were fortunate in having good weather, and everybody went away satisfied with their stay.



GROUP AT 67 LOWER MOUNT STREET, DUBLIN, ON JULY 9

Front Row (left to right): Messrs. P. J. Fielding, Cork; J. F. Costello, Galway (Vice-President, P.S.I.); F. Storey (President, P.S.N.I.); David Warwick, P.C. (President, P.S.I.); F. J. Fitzpatrics, P.C. (Treasurer, P.S.I.); P. Brooke Kelly, Enniscorthy Second Row (left to right): Messrs. M. J. Kieran, Drumshambo; J. A. Dugsan; J. T. Dwyer; Miss F. M. Flood; Messrs. J. K. Whelehan, Mullingar; B. P. Hickey, Rush; D. W. P. Boyd

Top Row (left to right): Messrs. J. J. Kerr, P.C. (Registrar); M. J. Parkes; J. A. O'Rourke; J. Gleeson; P. C. Cahill; T. J. Smith

# An Historic Aberdeen Business

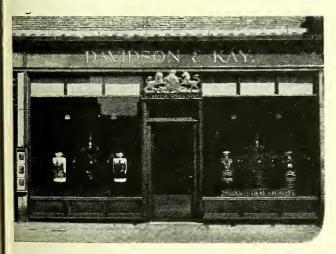
The West-end branch of Davidson & Kay, Ltd., for many years situated at 1 Alford Place, has recently been removed to 416 Union Street. It is worthy of record that the professional aspect of pharmacy which was always associated with this century-old establishment is continued



MR. HARVEY G. KAY

In these days, when the "store" type of shop-front is almost universally ousting the traditional pharmaceutical window, it is refreshing to see that at the new pharmacy of Davidson & Kay, Ltd., 416 Union Street, the professional side of pharmacy takes pride of place. From its origin, which tradition attributes (written records being non-existent) to a medical practitioner in the early nineteenth century, the business of Davidson & Kay has maintained standards which possibly few could have successfully attempted elsewhere. The new pharmacy, modern in its internal layout and shopfittings, reiterates and

even emphasises these standards in its fascia and windows. Toiletries, specialities and proprietaries are not in evidence as one enters the shop. Instead, there are an orderly arrangement of shop rounds upon the walls, plentiful floor space, and a view unhampered by tall showcases or pyramids of stock. Nevertheless, the business has undergone some modification in the passing of the years. Mr. H. G. Kay, present head of the



THE NEW PREMISES AT 416 UNION STREET, ABERDEEN

business, states that the "laboratory," at the back of the earlier shop, has been superseded by a "workroom" in the new premises, since it is now possible to produce, in the pharmacy itself, so few of the modern physicians' demands. As much space as possible has been allotted for dispensing purposes. Mr. H. G. Kay, who became a director of the business upon its incorporation, served his apprenticeship in the famous pharmacy of William Martindale. His father, Mr. James Petrie Kay, had preceded him as partner since 1864, providing the link with the earliest recorded proprietor, Mr. Peter Williamson. Mr. Williamson, who acquired the business in Exchequer Row, supposedly from the medical man referred to previously, had taken into partnership, in 1834,

Mr. Charles Davidson, first secretary of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association (which was formed prior to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain). Mr. Davidson, however, whose name is perpetuated in the title of the present limited company, sold his interest in the Exchequer Row pharmacy to Mr. David M. Mackay, his partner, in 1851, in order to found the business in Union Street, which later developed into Davidson & Kay. It was to Mr. Davidson in Union Street that Mr. J. P. Kay was apprenticed. After



INTERIOR OF THE NEW PHARMACY

a period in London, Mr. Kay returned to Aberdeen, and was subsequently made a partner. Later, when the Alford Place pharmacy was opened, Mr. Alex. Leslie Strachan was put in charge, in which position he remained until his death recently (C. & D., May II, p. 569). It is worthy of note that Davidson & Kay, Ltd., have been chemists to the Royal family for five generations. Mr. J. P. Kay dispensed prescriptions in Aberdeen for the then Duchess of Kent (Queen Victoria's mother). Later, when Queen Victoria had a resident physician at Balmoral Castle, Davidson & Kay were given frequent orders for supplies. Each year, too, her Majesty would take back with her from Davidson & Kay on her return south a consignment of the fragrant Scottish chamomiles (Matricaria chamomilla), which were regularly brought into the pharmacy, with local herbs and beeswax, by the country people. When, in the reign of Edward VII, a dispensary was built at the Castle, Mr. Kay was closely associated with its equipment. Some years ago the principal pharmacy was removed from No. 205 Union Street to No. 219. It was at No. 205 that many pharmacists as well as medical men entered the portals of their career as apprentices, destined later on to appreciate the value of the sound training which they were fortunate to obtain.

AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS.—A circular has been issued from the Home Office, for official use, giving an indication of the procedure to be followed in the event of air raids.

Professional service—at a price.—"A lady handed in a bottle with about two teaspoonfuls of liquid in it. She said: 'Please analyse this and give me six-pennyworth.'"—G. B. H. (17/7).

# Chemists' N.H.I. Contracts

The current National Health Insurance contract, which was entered into for a period of three years, will expire at the end of 1935

HEN chemists receive their cheque for National Health Insurance work many are led to wonder what the contract is actually worth to them. The system of payments on account, the complicated methods employed of assessing the value of prescriptions, and finally the minor alterations that are frequently being made in Regulations and terms of service make it difficult to calculate the net profit. Investigation and inquiry show that there is little prospect of change in the conditions of service. The scale of dispensing fees, which is the essence of the contract, is now practically unalterable. The principles, set out in part I of the drug tariff, governing calculation of the prices allowed for ingredients are also fairly stable and little modification of principle is to be expected.

The present time is opportune, therefore, for examining every possibility of effecting some improvement in the existing conditions. It is worthy of note that the London Pharmaceutical Committee in their annual report, recently published, state:—

"Having regard to the state of the Chemists' Fund during the past two years and to the increasing demands made upon it, the Pharmaceutical Committee are now examining the whole position concerning professional fees, and they hope to submit data and information to the National Pharmaceutical Union in support of a claim for an increase in the scale of dispensing fees."

Moreover, the National Pharmaceutical Union, at their June meeting, instructed the secretary to communicate with the Ministry of Health regarding the terms and conditions for N.H.I. dispensing when the present contract expires, and it is also reported that the N.P.U. have arranged to hold their usual conference in October, when doubtless delegates will be given the opportunity to discuss any modification of terms which may by that time have been suggested by the Ministry of Health.

### Possibilities of Improvement

If it is not possible to effect radical changes in the scale of dispensing fees as a whole, it may yet be possible to secure certain improvements in conditions which may result in increased payment.

increased payment.

Since the early days of National Health Insurance fundamental changes have taken place in methods of medical treatment and in standards of prescribing. The compounding of many of the prescriptions met with now in insurance work is a much more complicated operation than it was in the early days of N.H.I. Sterilisation, for example, is much more frequently demanded. Nevertheless, the level of remuneration has not risen in commensurate degree. Thus, for the more scientific service that the pharmacist now renders he receives less payment than when the work was not so exacting.

### Dangerous Drugs

In the scale of dispensing fees, which forms Part II of the Drug Tariff, it is provided that certain preparations when ordered alone take a fee of 3d. only (Section I (iv)), whereas preparations to which the Dangerous Drugs Act apply are to be given a fee of 5d. (Section I (i)).

Recognition of the principle of a special fee for "dangerous" drugs seems to offer an opportunity. The dispensing of any preparation within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Acts always involves extra work in copying and registration, and there does not appear to be any adequate reason why this work should not invariably be recognised by the award of a special fee. Similar conditions might be made applicable to those drugs which now appear in the new Poisons List.

### Alterations to Drug Tariff

One of the ways in which, of recent years, the chemists' remuneration has been reduced is in connection with alterations and additions to the lists of drugs contained in the

Tariff. A reduced dispensing fee is payable for Tariff preparations ordered alone (see Part 2 Section I (iv)). Moreover a contractor is expected to keep these Tariff articles always in stock as far as possible. Many B.P. and B.P.C. preparations have now been included in the Tariff, with the result that when ordered alone they carry a fee of threepence only instead of fivepence. The chemist may have experienced a reduction in his remuneration. If the practice of making these additions is to continue, the ultimate effect of the changes should be taken into consideration.

### Containers

In considering any adjustment of the terms of service there should be some re-examination of the question of supplying bottles for insurance medicines. The present deposit arrangement is not satisfactory from the chemist's point of view. The cleansing of dirty bottles should not be imposed on a contractor by the State, yet the insured person cannot clean a bottle properly and at the same time preserve the label intact to show the chemist that he is actually taking his own bottle back into stock.

Some agreement should be made whereby the patient provides or purchases his own bottle. When the chemist has dispensed the medicine the transaction should be finished, he should not be compelled at some later stage to refund a deposit and reassume the ownership of the bottle.

### Night Work

The arrangement for dispensing insurance prescriptions after ordinary closing hours is that an extra fee is paid if the prescription form is marked "urgent" by the doctor. The surgery session of some doctors is sometimes carried on long after the ordinary hour at which the majority of chemists in the neighbourhood close their shops. If the patient then requires medicine he expects his prescription to be dispensed.

requires medicine he expects his prescription to be dispensed.

True, if the form is not marked "urgent" the medicine
need not be supplied the same night, but it is a difficult matter to turn customers away in such circumstances.

Surely some acceptable arrangement could be devised which would either relieve chemists from this work of after-hours dispensing or else secure to them adequate payment for the duty. Doctors might be required to time their prescriptions issued from eight o'clock onwards and such prescriptions be given an extra fee. The amount need not necessarily be double the ordinary fee, but a standard could be arrived at by the N.P.U. in conference with representatives of the medical men.

Congress of Physiologists.—Physiologists and biologists representing thirty-seven countries will attend the International Congress of Physiologists in Moscow and Leningrad, beginning on August 8. Among the contributions will be papers by Professor A. V. Hill (University College, London) and by Professors Barcroft and Adrian (Cambridge).

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.—"The Journal of the American Medical Association" (104, 24, 2168) has a monograph by L. E. Sutton on the healing of wounds with thioglycerol (CH2OHCHOHCH2SH) produced by treating glycerol alpha chlorhydrine with potassium hydrosulphide under pressure and in alcoholic solution. Thioglycerol has been applied in 264 cases, details of which are given by the author. The strength used is from I in 5,000 to I in 10,000. Sensitivity was observed in only five cases. Thioglycerol seems to offer the following advantages over other sulphydryl compounds in the stimulation of wound repair:—(1) In its original state or dissolved in pure glycerin, thioglycerol retains its clinical activity for more than six months when kept at room temperature. (2) Dissolved in glycerin or in a water-soluble base, it need be applied but once a day. It is therefore available for ambulatory patients. (3) The use of glycerin as a vehicle seems to hold granulations in check and allow the epithelium to advance.

# Medical Research Council Report

THE latest annual report of the Medical Research Council, covering the period October 1933-September 1934. (Cmd. 4796: Stationery Office, 3s.), gives a record, with bibliographies, of numerous investigations undertaken under the auspices of the Council or in some cases subsidised by it. In the following paragraphs we indicate some of the topics of general interest dealt with in the report.

The system of clinical research units has made considerable advances since the establishment, some years ago, of the first of these units at University College Hospital, London. Arrangements have been made with Guy's Hospital, for five years in the first instance, for a unit of similar character; at King's College Hospital, a pay whole time appointment for clinical College Hospital a new whole-time appointment for clinical research and laboratory work has been set up; and by the munificence of Mr. S. A. Courtauld a clinical research unit has been inaugurated at the Middlesex Hospital. The recent opening of the British Post-Graduate Medical School in London is also noted

Comment is made on a recent report published by the Council on immunisation against diphtheria. The investigation giving rise to the report was carried out at Greenwich Hospital School.

It was possible to make the deduction that three doses of diphtheria toxoid can produce in three months as high a resistance as constant exposure to infection can produce in three years. The natural process was of course accompanied by a high incidence of cases of the disease, whereas in the artificial immunising process was there a great saving of time in reaching the degree of immunity, but also an important improvement in general health.

As the result of their special experience, the authors of the report have brought further impressive evidence that artificial immunisation, at least in a community where sources of infection are constantly

at least in a community where sources of infection are constantly present, is an almost certain protection against the occurrence of recognisable clinical diphtheria. On the other hand, they find that active immunisation by inoculation is no protection against diphtheria carrier infection and may under some conditions increase the number of virulent carriers: this shows the limitations of this method of protection against diphtheria when it is only partially carried out in protection against diphtheria when it is only partially carried out in a community, as an increased number of carriers among the immunised might perhaps lead to an increased number of cases of diphtheria among the remainder. It is also demonstrated that the state of immunity resulting from Schick inoculation is not a permanent condition, but one tending to wane in efficacy unless strengthened from time to time by repeated stimulation, whether artificial or through exposure to natural infection.

Diphtheria is not one of those diseases which is due to the invasion of a human community by an infective micro-organism usually

of a human community by an infective micro-organism usually absent. It must be regarded, rather, as a manifestation of a firmly established association, or symbiosis, between a particular bacterium and the human species: parasite and host act and react upon each other in such a way that neither is destroyed. Total eradication of the parasite is not practically and partial endication of the parasite is not practically and partial endication of the parasite is not practically and partial endication of the parasite is not practically and partial endication of the parasite is not practically and partial endication of the parasite is not practically and partial endication of the parasite is not practically and partial endication of the parasite is not practically and partial endication of the parasite is not practically and partial endication of the parasite is not only the parasite in the parasite in the parasite is not only the parasite in the parasite in the parasite in the parasite is not provided in the parasite in the par the parasite is not practicable, and partial achievement of this might be worse than useless.

### Chemical Control of the Nervous System

In another part of the report work on the rôle of "specific chemical agents" in the control of the nervous system is

The investigations bearing on this point are of two kinds, neither having any apparent relation to the other but both indicating the importance of chemical substances for the proper structure and function of the system. The first of these lines of work is that followed at the National Institute at Hampstead by Sir Henry Dale and his colleagues. . . The experiments make it highly probable that the effectiveness of practically all messages passing from the central nervous system to voluntary muscles and other organs of the body depends upon the liberation—at particular points in their course—of depends upon the liberation—at particular points in their course—of . . . acetylcholine. Apparently the only exception to this rule is found in the case of messages sent through the sympathetic nervous system, where at most nerve-endings not acetylcholine but a substance at least related to adrenaline is the transmitter of activity. The relation of adrenaline to these particular nerve-endings had long been known, but the new facts about acetylcholine not only reopen the whole subject but show that this type of mechanism is of much the whole subject but show that this type of mechanism is of much greater importance than anything of the kind previously known. . . . The specific reaction of nervous tissue to drugs is universally accepted, but the possibility that the activity of the system depends primarily on a series of "drugs" produced in the body itself completely transforms the outlook on the intrinsic mechanism of the nervous system.

The second type of evidence showing the importance of specific chemical substances in the working of the nervous system has been brought to light by nutritional experiments. . . . The recent work of Professor R. A. Peters and his colleagues at Oxford has, however, brought about a revolutionary change in modern ideas as to the mode of action of vitamin B, on the nervous system. . . .

After summarising recent work on vitamins, the report adds: "It can be predicted with confidence that, with increasing knowledge of the chemistry and physics of vitamins, animal tests will become of less importance in evaluating the vitamin content of foodstuffs, while chemical and physical methods will become more and more readily applicable.

### Draft Medicines Bill

DRAFT of the new Medicines and Surgical Appliances (Advertisement) Bill referred to in our issue of July 13 (p. 56) has just been released for publication. This Bill may be compared with the Proprietary Medicines Bill introduced in the House of Commons on May 11, 1931, and printed in our issue of May 23, 1931 (pp. 612-614), and with the Bill summarised in the  $C \in D$ , May 5, 1934 (p. 503). The second of these Bills is almost identical with the present one, the principal of the summarised of the second of the sec cipal provisions of which are:-

I. (I) Subject to the provisions of this section, no person shall, in connection with the sale or supply, or offer for sale or supply, of a medicine or surgical appliance, or in connection with the administration of, or offer to administer, any treatment, hold it out, whether directly or by implication, as being effective for any of the following purposes, that is to say,

(a) for the cure of Bright's disease, cancer, consumption, diabetes, epilepsy, fits, locomotor ataxy, lupus or paralysis, or for preventing any of those ailments, or for exercising any sanitary influence on the course of any of those ailments;

(b) for the cure of amenorrhoa, hernia, blindness, or any structural or organic ailment of the auditory system;

(c) for procuring the miscarriage of women;

(d) for the cure of habits associated with sexual excess or indulgence, or of any ailment associated with those practises, or for the promotion of sexual virility in men or of sexual desire in women.

Clause I (2) specifies exemptions from this general provision in the cases of (a) and (b) medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and a few other classes; (c) certain technical publications; (d) applications for patents; (e) patients of medical practitioners or dentists; (f) certain articles of diet.

Clause 1 (3) prohibits the advertising of medicines, surgical appliances or treatment in contravention of Clause I (I), with a reservation in favour of persons inadvertently sending out a medicine or surgical appliance with which is enclosed a circular or other document contravening Clause I (I).

Fines and imprisonments (Clause 1 (4)) on conviction on indictment may extend to £100 and twelve months, singly or in combination; and on summary conviction to £50 and three months correspondingly.

Clause I (5) provides that the Minister of Health may by order annul the operation of this section in respect of any of the specified ailments; and Clause I (6) defines "medicine" and "surgical appliance."

Clause 2 (1) prohibits offers to diagnose or treat "diseased conditions," as well as the ailments specified in Clause 1 (1), by correspondence.

Clause 2 (2) limits the operation of Clause 2 (1). Clause 2 (3) applies the terms of Clause 1 (4) to Clause 2. Clause 3 (1) makes the Attorney-General responsible for instituting prosecutions.

Clause 3 (2) is intended to safeguard the interests of persons carrying on, or employed in, newspaper business, the distribution of circulars, advertising agencies and so forth.

Clause 3 (3) makes a reservation in favour of duly authorised

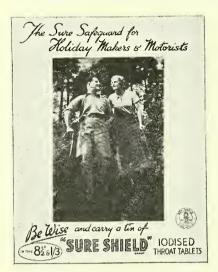
persons professing certain religious beliefs.

Clause 4 (1) gives the title of the Act; (2) provides for its coming into operation; (3) limits its scope to Great Britain. Replying to a question in the House of Commons as to whether the Minister of Health proposes to introduce legislation controlling the advertising of proprietary medicines, in consequence of the representations of the deputation received on July 4, Mr. G. Shakespeare said the Minister was not in a position to make any statement.

# Trade Notes

BUTYWAVE.—On p. 1 of the cover of this week's issue of the C. & D. the Butywave Co., 5 Rampayne Street, London, S.W.1, announce that with each sixpenny shampoo packet an art silk hair setting net is supplied free. A National Press campaign starts on June 29.

Iodised throat tablets.—Thomas Guest & Co., Ltd., Carruthers Street, Ancoats, Manchester, are advertising in this issue their "Sure Shield" summer



lines Grape Fruit Citrate and Grape Fruit Pastilles. They inform us that attractive showcards are now available for Iodised Throat Tablets and Fruit Laxatives. One of the showcards is illustrated herewith.

ELASTO.—The New Era Treatment Co., Ltd., Cecil House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., have informed us that they have recently increased their advertising appropriation by about 50 per cent. and chemists who wish to benefit from the increased

business are offered display material free on application.

Nufix.—Walden, Walden & Co., proprietors of Nufix, moved to new premises on July 15 at Rookery Way, The Hyde, Hendon, N.W.9, where the latest equipment has been installed for the manufacture of toilet preparations.

Hæmoglobin scale.—Coates & Cooper, Ltd., 94 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.I, send us a specimen of a hæmoglobin chart issued by their principals, A/S Serpens, Copenhagen, for whom they are sole distributing agents in the United Kingdom and Dominions. The hæmoglobin chart is available for physicians and advertises Idozan, a colloidal iron solution containing 5 per cent. of pure iron.

Papier Poudré.—A new pack for Papier Poudré and a new showcard are illustrated herewith. All future deliveries will be in this type of pack. The dainty showcard tells its own story



and the container of twelve assorted books is well suited for counter or window display. The booklets are issued by Papier Poudré, Ltd., 46 Baker Street, London, W.I, in four varieties.

Cerebrom.—Chas. F. Thackray, Ltd., Park Street, Leeds, draw our attention to Elixir Cerebrom which, it is claimed, presents the five bromides (potassium, sodium, ammonium, calcium and lithium) free from unpleasant taste. Cerebrom is issued in bottles of 16, 32 and 80 fluid ounces.

Camel Hair Pencils.—M. J. Fecher, Ltd., 10 Dod Street, Limehouse, E.14, announce that in view of the new import duty on camel hair pencils they have again taken up large scale manufacture and are in a position to offer camel hair pencils and brushes for various uses.

PRESTOCLENE TOOTH POWDER.—A novel method of presenting

tooth powder has been adopted by Prestoclene, 118 Southwark Street, London, S.E.I. The container is provided with a nozzle and by pressing the lid of the tin a sufficient quantity of powder is released upon the tooth brush. The powder itself is white, free from abrasive material and flavoured with wintergreen. Thos. Christy & Co., Ltd., 4 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4, are sole distributors.

THE MEDICAL OUTLOOK.—Continental Laboratories, Ltd., 30 Marsham Street, London, S.W.I, in their July publication, discuss various skin diseases, methods of treatment, and also provide formulas. An interesting feature of the number is the addition of an informative article on what is described as "Dietotherapy." This section of the brochure is intended to assist the physician in the treatment of cases of eczema which resist medicinal treatment but which are sometimes amenable to scientific dietetic

management.

CLOSED FOR OUTING.—R. J. Reuter Co., Ltd., inform us that their offices, warehouse and factory at Slough, Bucks, and 69 Carter Lane, London, E.C.4, will be closed on Saturday, July 20, for their annual staff outing.

Concentrated Lemon Barley Water.—Meggeson & Co., Ltd., New Church Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E.16, have issued Meggeson Brand Concentrated Lemon Barley

Water which is described as a compound of the finest barley with fresh lemon juice, cane sugar and glucose. It is packed in reputed quart bottles, one bottle making six times

the quantity of refreshing and nutritious beverage.

ERGOMETRINE.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.I., have just siving an eightpage brochure giving a brief account of Ergometrine and its uses, together with the new scale of doses as outlined by Dr. Chassar Moir in his lecture to the Section of Obstetrics and Gynæcology of the Royal Society of Medicine on June 21. Ergometrine is issued in tablets

for oral administration and in ampoules for intramuscular or intravenous injection.—This company is advertising in this issue a display unit which is for counter use. It is intended that the stand should carry a selection of B.D.H. tablets. The back of the stand provides storage space for quick-selling packings. Particulars of the terms on which the display stand is sent to chemists are obtainable on application.

Changes of address.—Our Subscribers are requested to note that in all advices of this kind it is necessary to have both the old and new address, as our lists are kept alphabetically by towns in order to meet with the requirements of the postal authorities. Such advices should reach us not later than the first post on the Wednesday morning prior to going to press with the issue which it is desired to divert.



## **Marriages**

ATTWOOLL—SYMMONS.—At Drumconra Church, Dublin, on July 15, Ernest Dawson Attwooll, L.P.S.I., to Kathleen Symmons.

FREYNE—O'MEARA.—At University Church, Dublin, recently, John G. Freyne, L.P.S.I., Claremorris, co. Mayo, to Gretta O'Meara.

German—Griffiths.—At Miskin Street Methodist Church, Cardiff, on July 6, by the Rev. R. J. Harris, Wesley James German, M.P.S., "Chumley," Elm Drive, North Harrow, to Irene, younger daughter of Mr. P. Griffiths, 9 Llandough Street, Cathays.

Godfrey—Campbell.—At Musters Road Methodist Church, West Bridgford, on July 11, Sandford Harry, youngest son of the late Mr. John Godfrey, J.P., C.C., and Mrs. Godfrey Carlton, to Muriel, eldest daughter of Mr. Duncan Campbell, M.P.S., and Mrs. Campbell, 61 Loughborough Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

Hall—Wood.—At Ryecroft Congregational Church, Ashtonunder-Lyne, on June 26, Harry Hall, to Letty Wood, chemist and druggist.

Henderson—Gray.—At Murrayfield Parish Church, on June 22, George Miller Henderson, chemist and druggist, to Katherine J. Gray.

SHEARN—HOOPER.—At Burnt Oak, Edgware, on July 1, Wyndham W. Shearn, M.P.S., to Vera Pearl Hooper, both of London.

SOMERVILLE—MILLER.—At Morningside Parish Church, Edinburgh, on June 22, James Christie Somerville, chemist and druggist, to Mary E. Miller.

STEWART—HOGG.—At Dalry Church, Edinburgh, on June 19, George Gordon Stewart, chemist and druggist, to Helen H. Hogg.

### **Deaths**

Dennis.—On July 4, Fred Woodrow Dennis, Ph.C., 61 Eastgate, Louth, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Dennis served his apprenticeship to his father, Mr. John W. Dennis, Eastgate, Louth. He passed the Minor examination in December 1888 and the Major in June of the following year. In 1889 he became a partner in the firm of Dennis & Son, Louth, and in 1900 he acquired this business. In 1923 he became sole proprietor of the firm of John W. Dennis, pig powders and Carrotine manufacturer. Mr. Dennis was secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee for Lindsey, Lincs, from its formation twenty-one years ago. He was a representative appointed by the Ministry of Health on the N.H.I. Committee for Lindsey and was chairman of this Committee. He had been a member of the Joint Committee and Executive of the N.-E. Midland Prescription Bureau since 1917 and had been chairman since 1920. Mr. Dennis leaves two daughters.

Holding.—On July 9, Mr. Walter Ernest Holding, chemist and druggist, 13 Barnsley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged fifty-four.

JENNINGS.—At his residence, 10 Cable Road, Hoylake, on July 1, Mr. William Henry Jennings, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-four. He came to West Kirby nearly forty years ago as manager to Mr. J. Walker, chemist and druggist, of Grange Road, and later he opened his own pharmacy at Hoylake, which he carried on up to the time of his death.

Murray.—At 634 Alexandra Parade, Glasgow, on July 8, Mr. David Murray, chemist and druggist. Mr. Murray qualified in 1921.

Porteous.—In Edinburgh, recently, Mr. Arthur Alexander Porteous, retired chemist and druggist. Mr. Porteous, who qualified in 1878, was a former Provost of Lerwick.

ROPER.—At 19 Connaught Avenue, Plymouth, on July 12, Mr. William Isaac Roper, formerly pharmacist at the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary. Mr. Roper qualified in 1894.

### **Personalities**

MR. L. Moreton Parry, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been presented with a gold watch by members of the National Association of Opticians Council.

Mr. T. Caine, who has been driving a Burroughs Wellcome & Co. delivery van for over sixteen years, has been presented with the gold medal of the National Safety First Association.

The Government have appointed delegations as follows to two international congresses to be held in Brussels during the period July 30-August 5:—To the Twelfth International Congress of Pharmacy, Dr. C. H. Hampshire, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C. (chief delegate), Mr. E. Saville Peck, Ph.C., Mr. H. N. Linstead, Ph.C. To the Fifth International Congress of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Dr. C. H. Hampshire, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C. (chief delegate), Mr. T. E. Wallis, F.I.C., Ph.C.

The latest list of research workers receiving awards from the trustees of the Leverhulme Research Fellowship includes the following:—Mrs. K. Lonsdale, D.Sc., Royal Institution, London (the relation between structure and physical properties of organic molecules); Mr. R. G. W. Norrish, B.A., Ph.D., Emmanuel College, Cambridge (the mechanism of certain chemical reactions); Mr. R. D'Oyley Good, M.A., University College, Hull (a botanical survey of Dorset); Mr. J. W. Heslop Harrison, D.Sc., F.R.S., Armstrong College, Newcastle (genetical and evolutionary studies with special reference to closely allied species and local races).

MR. HAROLD DEANE, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C., who has been elected chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference for

1935-36, makes history in Conference annals by reason of his relationship with its first president, Henry Deane. Mr. Deane was a Bell scholar in 1899, and became a pharmaceutical chemist in 1901, by which time he had won numerous medals and certificates at the Bloomsbury Square School of Pharmacy. His first Conference paper, written in collaboration with Mr. Horace Finnemore (now of Sydney, New South Wales), was presented in 1905, and was a discussion on the constituents of castor oil. In the course of a busy life as chief chemist at Messrs. Stafford Allen's Long Melford works Mr. Deane has found time to



MR. H. DEANE, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C.

contribute several monographs to the proceedings of the Conference, either alone or jointly with other experts; and for several years past he has taken part in the discussions in the Science Section. His election as chairman is a well-merited distinction.

### Wills

Mr. Frederick James Grisford, 39 East Scarr Road, East-bourne, Sussex, pharmacist, who died on April 5 last, left estate gross value £6,449, with net personalty £4,207.

MR. WILLIAM WISE, Honin Klip, Helston, Cornwall, and Bude, chemist and druggist, Mayor of Launceston in 1910 and 1921, who died on January 15 last, aged ninety-three, left property value £8,512, with net personalty £6,990.

MR. MATTHEW HENRY STILES, 10 Avenue Road, Doncaster, Yorks, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on May 9 last, aged eighty-eight, left estate gross value £28,594, with net personalty £27,597. Among a large number of bequests he left £100 to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 4/20ths of £6,000 upon trust to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, for providing two scholarships, one for a son of a pharmaceutical chemist engaged in business in Yorkshire and one for a son of a pharmaceutical chemist in business in Leicestershire.



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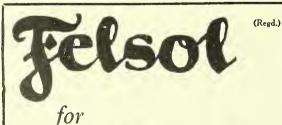
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- poses
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THE

# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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### The Poisons Blunderbuss

THE Poisons List and Draft Poisons Rules are likely to be the cause of much controversy in the coming months. Already, indeed, there are storms in the offing. In a lengthy letter published recently in "The Times," Professor E. C. C. Baly, C.B.E., F.R.S., F.I.C., president of the British Association of Chemists, pointed out that certain statements in regard to the question of qualification for those authorised to manufacture were erroneous. stated that if the present ruling stands whereby only registered pharmacists, medical practitioners, those who have been engaged in the manufacture of poisons for three years and Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry are permitted to engage in the manufacture of such preparations, it will mean that many highly qualified persons will not be able to supervise the manufacture of poisons intended for use in the treatment of disease. Professor Baly states that the Institute of Chemistry does not represent more than 40 per cent. of all the chemists in the country. Without taking sides in a controversy of this nature, it is rather curious to note that even in these days the medical practitioner is looked upon by officialdom much in the same way as the witch doctor is regarded by the members of his tribe. The suggestion that a medical practitioner, because he is a medical practitioner, is a fit and proper person to engage in the manufacture of poisons is, to say the least, ludicrous; but this suggestion is in keeping with the view, implied or expressed, that a medical man of necessity knows all about pharmacy and all about chemistry, even in the most intricate stages. It is none the less surprising, however, to find official recognition in the report of the Poisons Board of the medical practitioner's omniscient position. Professor Baly's protest brought a rejoinder from Sir Gerald Bellhouse, chairman of the Poisons Board, who in his turn stated that Professor Baly

"is in error in supposing that the Board has proposed that the manufacture of poisons should be restricted to any class of person; and indeed Parliament has made no provision for such a restriction. Section 23 of the Act makes provision for Rules requiring persons in control of the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations containing poisons to be registered pharmacists or persons possessing a prescribed qualification in chemistry. The Board has advised the Home Secretary that as the risk to the public which is to be met is the danger of swallowing a medicine containing more than a therapeutic dose of the poison, the practical need for the exercise of this power extends only to the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations for the purposes of the internal treatment of human ailments. The proposed rule does not apply, and cannot be made to apply, to the manufacture of the ingredients."

Another champion has arisen in defence of the rights of the congregation of university-trained chemists, in the person of Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P. for London University. In "The Daily Telegraph" for July 16 he

contradicted the assertion of the Board that there is in this country no recognised body other than the Institute of Chemistry that issues certificates or other documentary evidence of competence in chemistry as such, by pointing out that universities do issue such certificates and, further, that London University can withdraw its degrees or diplomas and also that he understands this power is common to universities. The statement that the Institute of Chemistry occupies in respect of the chemical profession much the same position as the General Medical Council does in respect of the medical profession has, states Sir Ernest, "only to be examined to show its absurdity." Medical practitioners must be registered by the General Medical Council, whereas there is no such obligation on chemists with regard to the Institute of Chemistry. If the ruling, as drafted, is accepted, Sir Ernest points out that holders of the B.Sc. degree and "still more absurdly, holders of the higher degrees of Ph.D. and D.Sc." will be excluded from the schedule of authorised persons unless they also become members of the Institute of Chemistry.

It is difficult to see how in the face of growing opposition the recommendations of the Poisons Board can be agreed to by the Home Secretary as they stand. In the meantime pharmacists can but look with envy on the vigorous protests made on behalf of those other than pharmacists against the hardships which lie ahead. Apparently the Pharmaceutical Council is well satisfied with the report as it stands, for so far as we know the report has been accepted with an acquiescence which suggests satisfaction. This is perhaps not to be wondered at in view of the fact that the Pharmaceutical Society had five of its members concerned in the deliberations. Among the five was the secretary (Mr. Linstead) who, we note, has addressed a non-committal reply, which appears in "The Daily Telegraph" of July 18, to Sir Ernest Graham-Little.

### "Value for Duty Purposes"

At the time the Import Duties Act, 1932, was introduced it was recognised that Customs, with but a limited experience of such matters, had a difficult task before them in setting up at short notice the machinery necessary for the smooth operation of a general tariff based on the ad valorem system. There was, of course, a certain amount of delay and some difficulties, but on the whole the department met this great rush of new work in a commendable manner. So far as chemicals and allied products were concerned the importers were generally satisfied that Customs were doing their best. The number of disputes on the subject of the value of the goods on which duty was assessed were negligible, the importers' c.i.f. invoices being accepted as the basis. That, apparently, was the department's interpretation of "the price which an importer would give for the goods at the port of importation." For some reason, for which we have failed completely to find any justification, the department then considered it necessary to obtain extended powers in regard to the method of calculating declared values of imports. Actually, they secured authority by which they might value goods by three distinct methods, each of which, if applied to most importations, would give three different results. The department, in interpreting these increased powers, determined they could, if they so desired, ignore the first or normal method of assessment, although it could have been quite appropriately applied, and put into operation either the second or third method. However, such a peculiar interpretation was challenged

and it was definitely ruled that Customs had no right whatever to pick and choose which of the three methods of assessment they would employ; if the first method was suitable to the case that, it was decided, must be adopted, failing that, the second procedure should be followed and only in exceptional cases was the third basis on which duty might be assessed to be adopted.

### Still Further Powers

This was unsatisfactory to Customs who found the new powers useless, at least for their purpose, and they forthwith secured still further powers by the inclusion in this year's Finance Act (No. 59), a Clause of some 600 words (C. & D., May 25, p. 638), which is extremely involved and capable of almost any and every interpretation. It seems that Customs have already decided that it empowers them, amongst other things, to ignore invoice values and to demand duty on whatever basis they think fit. From the cases that have recently been brought to our notice it is evident that there is a move to levy duty on the basis of sales prices in this country, a very different matter from c.i.f. values formerly in general use. We were of opinion that Income Tax was the only legal national charge on any profits arising out of trade in this country, and we also regarded the duties of the department of Customs, as distinct from that of Excise, as being strictly limited to Whether Customs are not once again the sea-board. exceeding the powers given them is, and no doubt will be, a matter for legal investigation. We are, however, bound to agree with the many firms of first-class repute who have brought this subject to our notice, that the department has lately adopted a most unfortunate attitude of disputing and querying almost every declaration submitted to them. Whatever the scope of the new powers given to the department we feel it was not intended they should be enforced in a harsh and somewhat dictatorial manner.

### Trade Continues to Improve

The Trade and Navigation Accounts of the United Kingdom for June and the first half of this year record continued expansion of our general export trade and a decline in the value of our imports. The following table summarises the position as regards all classes of merchandise, but does not include bullion and specie:—

-	Imports	U.K. Goods Exported	Total exports, including re-exports
June, 1935 ,, 1934 ,, 1933 January–June, 1935 ,, 1934 ,, 1933	£ 57,826,733 61,171,900 53,776,732 359,376,864 362,186,366 320,335,487	£ 32,914,110 32,120,075 28,465,752 206,475,191 189,703,785 175,289,757	£ 38,135,709 36,435,687 33,732,609 235,318,965 218,719,995 200,492,415

Our debit trade balance is still substantial, but compared with that of twelve months ago it is approximately 19 millions less. One point of interest, and an unusual one, is the steady increase in shipments outwards and, at the same time, a slight fall in the value of our imports. The former are, of course, well below what might be termed normal, but any increase under present world-trade conditions is an achievement.

### The Chemical Trade

The figures for the group designated "Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours," a not altogether satisfactory grouping, follow much on the lines of those of our general trade, with a slight increase in exports and a small decline in arrivals. There is, however, this important distinction, and one that is creditable to the chemical industry; the returns show a considerable balance in our favour. The following table gives the position at a glance:—

Chemicals, Drugs,		June		January-June			
Dyes and Colours	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	
Exports U.K.	£'000 782 1,667 672*			£'000 3,717 9,066 882*		£'000 4,168 10,039 296	

\* Due to transhipments of large consignments that did not come on the market.

The credit balance amounts to no less than £6,150,697, which are the best figures recorded since the boom years following the war. It will probably be some twelve to fifteen months before the relative detailed annual returns are published. While the Accounts as issued monthly do serve the purpose of giving us a general idea of our international commercial activities, they fail entirely to indicate in what particular direction we are gaining or losing ground. For instance, is the improvement recorded above due to increased shipments of drugs, dyes, colours, industrial or pharmaceutical chemicals? Again, are we re-capturing some of our former foreign markets or are our better overseas sales due to an extension of trade within the Empire? We believe we are correct in stating that the tables of summaries and the groups shown in the monthly Accounts have undergone no revision or extension since the war. We realise that a vast amount of work is involved in producing the returns in their present skeleton form, but we suggest there is to-day a great need for both an overhaul of the five main sections and the groups under those sections, with the object of producing a picture of our trade in much more detail. The chemical industry, for example, is surely of sufficient importance to be given a section of its own, instead of being lumped in with drugs, colours and dyes.

### "Mulctem in Parvo"

We have to make our acknowledgments to O. Henry for the above phrase, which seems to us to be appropriate at the present time, for our post bag these days includes abundant protests from indignant registered pharmacists who have failed to pay the annual subscription of the Society within the statutory period and so have rendered themselves liable to a fine of one guinea for restoration to the Register. Our reply to our correspondents in every case is that in demanding the guinea fine the Pharmaceutical Society is acting within the law. Nevertheless, we feel that too much publicity cannot be granted to one of the requirements of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, which appears to be destined to cause much vexation of spirit among pharmacists.

# The Draft Poisons List and Rules

### The Secretary of the Poisons Board Discusses their Interpretation with Manufacturing Chemists

(Continued from The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, July 13, p. 73.)

### **Animal Medicines**

THE CHAIRMAN: Does this definition of medicines for human beings apply mutatis mutandis to medicines for animals?

MR. PERRINS: Both the Board and the Department have read "medicines" in the Act as covering animal and human medicines. Therefore, the word "medicine" by itself covers animal medicines, but in certain parts of the Rules it is qualified to mean only human medicines. Where it is not qualified to mean only human medicines. by reference to human ailments it means animal medicines as well, because under Sec. 19 of the Act particular reference is made to medicines dispensed on veterinary surgeons' pre-

MR. TIPPER: Are we listed sellers? What do we term ourselves? Have we got to get authority or some certificate from the local authority, or are we a distinct organisation apart from all of them?

MR. PERRINS: I can only recommend Mr. Tipper to consult a solicitor. The position is this: that if you want to sell poisons to persons other than farmers and other persons who want them for their trade or business, you can sell certain poisons, specifically set out in Rule 4, to private persons for the treatment of animals if you send in your name and address to the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, with certain other particulars. In short, you register with the Pharmaceutical Society, and then you can go ahead selling the specific poison by retail; that is to say, you are permitted by these Rules to do the work which in the Act itself was restricted to authorised sellers of poisons. You cannot sell the other poisons by retail to private persons, but you can sell them to farmers

MR. TIPPER: We only want to sell to farmers and the like. MR. PERRINS: If that is so, there is no reason for Rule 4 at all, but the Board was insistently informed that you wished to sell to private persons, not to farmers only; that you now sell from your premises, by retail, to private dog-owners, horse-owners and poultry keepers.

Mr. TIPPER: We do not call those private people.

THE CHAIRMAN: They are, in accordance with the Act. I think, Mr. Tipper, for the range of poisons given, you have been put in a position that you can not only sell to people for their trade or business, but to anybody without being a listed seller. The only point we have to discuss is as to whether there are other poisons which need to be added. We can deal with those elsewhere. There are points I would like to raise under Rule 3 which, strictly speaking, do not arise there, but Rule 3 is the only Rule to which I can link them: Does Sec. 20. (5) (a) of the Act which refers to trade or business. Sec. 20 (5) (a) of the Act which refers to trade or business, include private gardening establishments which have been put on a commercial basis?

Mr. Perrins: As they are on a commercial basis, surely they are a business.

THE CHAIRMAN: How will Section 20 of the Act affect the supply of poison weed-killers to large estates? Can the seller be considered as supplying the gardeners for the purpose of their trade or business? If so, what is the position in regard to smaller people who employ gardeners?

Mr. Perrins: If someone sells a horticultural poison to a gardener, it is for the trade or business of that gardener.

THE CHAIRMAN: What will be the position of a firm who are not listed sellers but wish to sell or supply their products, for example, disinfectants, or for example, nicotine preparations for their own garden, to members of their staff? Will it be necessary for them to become listed sellers to do this?

MR. PERRINS: There is this distinction: the only control that has been extended to supply, that is to say gratuitous supply, is that relating to labelling. If you give it to a member of your staff all you have to do is to label it, but if you sell it to your

staff, you have to be an authorised seller of poisons.

The Chairman: Could the position in regard to "the name of the person in charge of the sale of poisons" be more clearly defined? If a poisons book has to be kept, is it the man in charge of the book? As most of the animal medicine makers will not require a poisons book, who is regarded as in charge of the sale of poisons; is it the foremen of the despatch departs. the sale of poisons; is it the foreman of the despatch department, the manager or the secretary of the company? Further, what arrangements are to be made as regards deputies to deal with holidays and illness?

MR. PERRINS: There is nothing in the Rules to say who shall be in charge of a poisons book, and who is in charge of the sale of poisons is a matter entirely for the head of the business concerned to decide. He ought to know who is in charge of the various sections of his business and he has only to nominate him. Even though that gentleman may be on holiday, it may

be taken he is still in charge of that business.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do the words "prior to the sale" in the penultimate line of Rule 4 (1) (a) refer to initial sale or to each

Mr. Perrins: That applies to the initial sale.

### Stands at Shows

THE CHAIRMAN: Are animal medicine makers prohibited by Rule 4 (1) (b) from selling poisons from their stands at agri-

MR. PERRINS: They are not prohibited by the Rule but by the Act. No sale by retail to private persons can be done under the Act except on registered premises. If you choose to register your stands at an agricultural show, it would be permissible in regard to poisons in Part II of the List.

MR. TIPPER: It raises the broad question of our method of

MR. TIPPER: It raises the broad question of our method of taking orders. At a show a man may give an order but does not necessarily take the goods away with him.

MR. PERRINS: It is not a question of taking orders; it is a question of selling.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it the intention that animal medicine makers should become authorised or listed sellers if they want

MR. PERRINS: The supposition of the Act is that persons on the Listed Sellers' List will be those who are shopkeepers. If animal medicine manufacturers wish to sell it retail, they must be listed in respect of what they wish to sell in that way, that is to say poisons in Part II of the List.

THE CHAIRMAN: I raised that in view of the wording in para. 27 of the report, because there are certain products they would like to sell pari passu to the public. As the Rule now stands, they will have to be listed?

Mr. Perrins: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Some animal medicine makers at present have considerable trade with farmers in disinfectants, sheep dip (arsenical and non-arsenical) and perch paint containing nicotine. Will they be allowed to continue to sell these lines to farmers for the purpose of their business: (a) if they manufacture these lines themselves; (b) if they purchase from other manufacturers for re-sale under their own labels?

MR. PERRINS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the position of wholesale customers of animal medicine makers in regard to the retail of animal medicines under their own labels?

Mr. Perrins: I do not understand what "wholesale customers" means in this connection. Does it mean a customer

who re-sells by wholesale?

MR. TIPPER: We may have chemists; a chemist is a customer we sell wholesale to.

MR. Perrins: You sell by wholesale.

MR. TIPPER: We shall not have to disclose all these details? The labels would go, I take it, with our own name on and the chemists would sell with our label on?

THE CHAIRMAN: Or with his own label, as he chooses, or

according to arrangements with you.

MR. PERRINS: You will have to disclose details on the label. Nothing exempts you from putting on the label the percentage of the poison in the preparation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there provision for adding to this List if

other poisons come into use for animal medicines?

MR. PERRINS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it the case that the labelling provisions in Rule 5 do not apply to medicines dispensed by doctors to their patients, or by dentists, veterinary surgeons or pharmacists?

Mr. Perrins: The provisions apply to those things. If the doctor, dentist or veterinary surgeon does not choose to comply with the provisions of Sec. 19, then the other provisions apply.

### Large Containers

MR. BRADBURY: It seems to me that Rule 5 is diametrically opposed to Sec. 20 of the Act. There is much more latitude extended to manufacturers' articles in Part I and Part II by Sec. 20. Rule 5 makes it obligatory upon the manufacturer of acid and other things to label every container. I wonder whether the Board have considered the futility of such a regulation, because the labels on a carboy of sulphuric acid may easily be washed off. Where is the responsibility?

THE CHAIRMAN: The Association made very strong representations to the Poisons Board in regard to the futility of extending all that labelling to the bulk trade. Our representations were dismissed in a long paragraph in the report giving reasons why the Poisons Board does not accept our view. That does not prevent us from putting up stronger representations

to the Home Secretary.

MR. Morson: That raises a point of raison d'être which seems important: what exactly constitutes labelling under these Rules? It is quite a common thing in this trade to have the bottom of the mould marked "Poison." As I read the Rules, it is illegal to have that word "Poison" as part of the moulding at the bottom.

MR. PERRINS: I have seen nothing in the Rules to prohibit

you putting what you like on the moulding of a bottle.

THE CHAIRMAN: Must the order be received within twentyfour hours or must it merely be despatched—Rule 7 (3) (a)?

MR. PERRINS: It must be furnished within twenty-four hours.

THE CHAIRMAN: Which end does that refer to-start or finish?

Mr. Perrins: "Furnished" is in the existing regulations and it has not been found impracticable in any way, and it

seems to be rightly understood.

The Chairman: Are telegraphic orders to be regarded as

signed orders?

MR. PERRINS: The Department would not consider a telegraphic order as a signed order. It is assumed it is followed

up by the properly signed order.

The Chairman: What is the position of a consumer who alters his order for First Schedule poison in any particular? For example, a farmer says: "I want 2 tons of insecticide with 9 per cent. of arsenic" and gives a signed order for it, and then rings up and says to the merchant: "Will you make that 15 per cent. arsenic?" Must be give a fresh signed order, or can the original signed order be critically assembled. can the original signed order be suitably amended?

MR. PERRINS: It all depends on the particular case. It is, again, a matter of "de commonsensibus." If the thing was

altered in a material particular, then it could not.

THE CHAIRMAN: The point has been raised that farmers often give a signed order and then ask that it be changed to some such other quantity and some such other percentage. necessary to get a fresh signed order from the farmer?

Mr. Perrins: It all depends on the circumstances. impossible to say. One must leave it to the good sense of the

Mr. Tipper: Rule 8 (1) refers to medical practitioners. Why have not they included medical veterinary surgeons or dentists in that particular proviso?

MR. PERRINS: That you must ask the Board.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is the expression "dental treatment" (see Sec. 19 (1a) of the Act) in Rule 11 (3) (d) sufficiently wide to cover the case of a dentist who prescribes a hypnotic for the use of his patient?

MR. PERRINS: The Department would not consider hypnosis of persons to be within the function of a dentist, but it could

understand the administration of a sedative as within dental treatment. To prescribe a hypnotic—no.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will a grocer who is now selling horticultural and agricultural requisites be regarded from the point of view of Rule 12 (1) (a) as "an agricultural or horticultural sundries man carrying on a regular business for agricultural or horticultural accessories"?

MR. PERRINS: The question whether a grocer is or is not a person who is carrying on the business of an agricultural sundriesman and so on is a matter of fact to be determined

according to the circumstances of the case.

THE CHAIRMAN: In certain cases manufacturers and wholesale dealers in poisons will apply to have their names entered in a local authorities list as a listed seller of Part II poisons. As Rule 12 (2) (b) is drawn it would appear that by reason of such persons being listed sellers, they would not be able to make sales under Sec. 20 of the Act to people for their trade or business. If so, was this limitation intended?

### Wholesalers Who Desire Retail Selling

MR. PERRINS: The answer to that is that the Board acted on the assumption that wholesalers and manufacturers did not require to make any sale other than those specified in Sec. 20. They were working on the history of the matter, that is to say the Departmental Committee's recommendations, and assumed that Sec. 20 entirely met the needs of the wholesalers and manufacturers, based on the evidence of wholesalers and manufacturers. It was not until this late date, until I saw some gentlemen yesterday, that this question occurred to anybody that wholesalers and manufacturers would require or want to engage in retail trade to private persons as well as their own trade. In any event it is quite clear they will not be able to sell Part I poisons unless they become authorised sellers of poisons, because of the Act. Whether or not the rule should be recast, to meet the wishes of those wholesalers and manufacturers who wish to engage in retail trade in Part II poisons, is a matter of policy for the Home Secretary to decide. You will have to put it up to him.

MR. SWANN: What is the position of a manufacturer who

supplies samples?

MR. Perrins: A manufacturer can supply a sample to the medical profession under Sec. 20 of the Act. If it is in the First Schedule, then he must know the medical practitioner and obtain his signature, otherwise the only restriction is that it must be labelled.

Mr. Swann: Suppose he does not know the doctor?

MR. PERRINS: Then he had better not do it.

MR. BERCHEM: Is it sufficient if he is in the Medical Directory?

Mr. Perrins: You have to be reasonably satisfied. You have to contemplate what is going to happen supposing there

is a murder, following the supply of poison.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the position under this rule of sales to such persons as gamekeepers, rabbit-catchers, jobbing gardeners, gardeners in whole-time employment by private individuals, golf clubs, allotment holders' societies, and persons and bodies of a similar kind? Would such persons be regarded as in the trade or business of agriculture or horticulture?

MR. Perrins: Yes, except that I do not know that rabbit-catching could be said to be agriculture or horticulture.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does Rule 12 (3) impose upon the manufacturer the necessity of packing in all sizes of containers which

listed sellers may require?

Mr. Perrins: In effect I suppose it does. It is no good to the retailer unless he gets it in the containers in which he can hand it on. There is, however, no responsibility on the manufacturer to do what his customer wants.

THE CHAIRMAN: Having regard to the wording of Rule 3, does this Rule apply to a listed seller in respect of other premises, which are not a shop, from which he may be selling solely in accordance with Sec. 20 of the Act?

Mr. Perrins: I have already explained that Rule 12 presumed that listed sellers will not be engaged in wholesale business.

THE CHAIRMAN: It means that the wholesale seller could not repack even on other premises which are removed from the shop in respect of which he is a listed seller.

Mr. Perrins: No, as the Rule stands.
Mr. Tipper: We hear of certain firms going about with vans to market places.

MR, PERRINS: The sale from a van is illegal under the Act because one cannot register a van as premises.

Mr. C. A. Cofman-Nicoresti: Are samples containing disin-

fectants allowed to be given away?

MR. PERRINS: It depends whether it is First Schedule or not. Lysol you can give away, but you label it. There is no restriction on giving away lysol, and you can give away lysolats as well as long as they are labelled.

### Labelling Large Consignments

THE CHAIRMAN: Having regard to the third sub-paragraph of paragraph 63 of the report (Rule 14 (3)) and the fact that the railway companies do not require the labelling of chemicals in owners' tank wagons and, with certain exceptions mainly covered by the Sixth Schedule, of full truck loads, is it necessary to label carboys, drums and tank wagons when these are returnable and are used merely for the transport or delivery of

MR. PERRINS: It is clear that the Rule requires the carboy, whether or not it is part of a full truck load, to be labelled in wagon and the drum. It is not quite accurate to say that the Board elsewhere in connection with another Rule have said it was in accordance with the railway regulations. What they said was that there was nothing inconsistent between their proposals and the railway regulations.

THE CHAIRMAN: In regard to the labelling of tank wagons, full truck loads, etc., by the consignor of the goods, it has been suggested that you insist on something which the railway companies do not insist on and which is inconsistent.

Mr. West: Mr. Perrins makes no difference between carboy

and tank wagon?

MR. PERRINS: I do not. From the point of view of labelling under the Act and these Rules as I read them, there is no distinction drawn between the different sizes of container.

THE CHAIRMAN: Must the label, in the case of a carboy, appear on the carboy itself, or may it appear on the hamper,

crate or other container?

Mr. Perrins: There are the general labelling requirements about poisons on the lines of the existing law. Such labels will have to go on the container and on every covering of the container but they need not go on the outer covering when that is a hamper, crate, or similar article. There is, in addition, the Rule about the transport of poisons which says: On the outer cover there should be the word "Poison," and so on. In the case of a carboy there should be on the carboy itself the label required under the Act and the Rules, and if its contents are in the Sixth Schedule, then it must have in addition a label on the crate outside the carboy.

THE CHAIRMAN: If we take the case of something outside the Sixth Schedule and read that in conjunction with the fact that the outer covering need not be labelled, then is there any need

to label the carboy itself?

MR. PERRINS: Yes, in the case of sulphuric acid, for example, nothing need go on the crate of the carboy but on the carboy you have to put "Sulphuric Acid—Poison."

Mr. Morson: What does "on the carboy" mean?

MR. BRADBURY: Would it be sufficient if the label were tied on the carboy neck?

Mr. Perrins: It must be labelled.

MR. THOMPSON: Does that rule apply to a tank lorry which

is not the property of the seller?

MR. PERRINS: Whose is the property of the container has nothing to do with the Act or Rules. The Act passed so long 180 as 1933 said a container of poison must be labelled 'Poison' with the name and address of the seller.

MR. WEST: You make a distinction as to a road tank?

Mr. Perrins: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can it be confirmed that reference can be

MR. PERRINS: I should doubt whether this was permissible. ossibly a reference to the date of the edition might serve.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does this Rule (15 (1)) prohibit the addition to the name of the poison of an expression such as cryst," which describes the physical nature or form of the

MR. PERRINS: I think on a strict interpretation of the Rule t does prohibit that, though I feel fairly confident that that was not the intention.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the Rule prohibit the labelling, for example, of acetic acid as acid, acetic; and in general is any

slight alteration in the name of the poison, as stated in the list,

MR. Perrins: No alteration is allowable, but I see no practical difference between "acid, acetic" and "acetic ecid." I think "acid, acetic" would be permissible.

MR. Watts: It says "abbreviated name" in subsection (2).

Why is the abbreviated name not referred to in the first part? Mr. Perrins: All that part with reference to "abbreviated name" refers to the abbreviated name in the British Pharmacopæia or the Formulary of the British Pharmaceutical Codex. If that abbreviated name is not the name that Messrs. Stafford Allen use, but the actual abbreviation used in the British Pharmacopœia or Codex .

MR. WATTS: (2) refers to a preparation; (1) refers to a sub-

MR. Perrins: I am speaking without the literature, but are the monographs in the British Pharmacopæia or the Codex headed with a name, a synonym and an abbreviated name?

MR. WATTS: An abbreviated name in all cases. In some cases the abbreviation is longer than the full title. Actually, of course, in the drug trade it is our custom to use abbreviations. Would the ordinary abbreviated name used in the trade be considered to be the accepted scientific name?

MR. PERRINS: I think you might put that in your representa-

tions. I think it was assumed that there were no abbreviated

names in the monographs.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you send in particulars of the cases you have in mind, Mr. Watts?

Mr. Perrins: I suppose the Board would have put in (in both cases) the abbreviations, but I think it must have supposed, or failed to recollect, that there were abbreviated names in the monographs. Of this I am sure; an abbreviated name invented by the seller at the time would not be permissible.

THE CHAIRMAN: In the case of the sale of a commercial product of which the pure quality only appears in the B.P., is it permissible to use the B.P. name?

Mr. Perrins: Are we not here verging on the criminal law rather than anything to do with poisons? If a manufacturer chooses to describe an article falsely, the matter is one for other legislation.

### Mixtures of Phenols

THE CHAIRMAN: How should preparations such as disinfectants which contain a mixture of phenols be labelled? Can they be labelled carbolic acid or its homologues, an expression used by the Ministry of Agriculture; can they be labelled cresols, a method often used at present, or tar acids, or must

the poison be described as phenols?

MR. PERRINS: The Rule permits, in all cases, where there is a general description in the Poisons List such as "phenols" the use of the generally accepted name, which permits you to use

carbolic acid, phenol, or cresol.

The Chairman: It says "accepted scientific name or name descriptive," but I am not thinking of a single substance, not phenol by itself or cresol by itself, but a disinfectant which

ontains a whole range of phenols.

MR. PERRINS: You will be safe to use the general term "phenols." But if you use the name of a particular phenol in a mixture, then I think to comply with the Rule, you have to

mention the others.

Mr. Bradbury: Carbolic acid contains a certain percentage of phenol. What is the obligation of the manufacturer in connection with that? Shall I describe that as phenol or as phenol containing cresol?

Mr. Perrins: You can do which you like. general term in the List, namely, phenols. In the case of a general term you can use the B.P. description, or if there is not one, the accepted scientific name or designation; if carbolic acid, in this case, is the accepted scientific name, you can use it.

Mr. Ellen: If I am selling a preparation containing sodium cyanide, is it sufficient to label that "cyanide"? Or must I label it "Sodium cyanide," "Potassium" or any other

cyanide?

MR. PERRINS: My understanding of the Rule is that you should use "Sodium cyanide."

THE CHAIRMAN: The case I was raising is different. It is where you do not have single substances but a mixture of probably a dozen phenols. Can you, for instance, still say "carbolic acid and its homologues" or just "tar acids"?

MR. PERRINS: You cannot say "tar acids" because I do not think that is an "accepted scientific" term.

Mr. Ellen: At the same time you would have to separate the phenols.

MR. PERRINS: No; the poison for the purposes of the list is phenols, and when there is a mixture you treat it all as one. MR. ELLEN: Is a mixture of sodium and potassium cyanides

then not a poison, as the mixture is not in the list?

MR. PERRINS: You are given a great deal of latitude. In a commercial product you can use a general term, but in a medical product I have no doubt that in your own interest you would wish to go down to the ultimate analysis.

MR. TIPPER: Sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide—will they have to be labelled, and caustic sticks?

MR. PERRINS: Caustic sticks undoubtedly have to be labelled

under these Rules.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the position of sulphuric acid in tank wagons which are used regularly for the transport of this acid and have the necessary particulars painted on them? (Rule 16.) As the same strength of acid is not always transported, does this Rule mean that the wagons must be repainted with the correct percentage particulars on each occasion?

MR. PERRINS: In my view it is not a preparation in which sulphuric acid forms one of the ingredients. It is sulphuric acid from the nature of the circumstances, as I understand it, with varying strength of the actual chemical sulphuric acid.

THE CHAIRMAN: In the case of arsenical substances containing arsenic in the form, say, of arsenic sulphides, lead arsenate, sodium arsenate, sodium arsenate, sodium thioarsenate, can the percentage of the poison be stated upon the labels in terms of

As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>?

Mr. Perrins: Not as the Rule stands, but the Home Office have been informed by the Board that it had intended to make recommendations on this point but that as it was understood that it would be very desirable to get the Board's recommendations printed and circulated, and so on, in time to allow the forty days to expire before August, it sent them forward without dealing with the point. The matter is in the hands of a subcommittee which is now considering the poisons in question. There is not only arsenic but one or two other poisons which it would be necessary and desirable to permit reference to by some common factor.

### The Calculation of Percentages

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it permissible under subsec. (1) of Rule 16 for a seller to use the method of calculating percentage which best suits his convenience; in other words, can he use either weight in weight, weight in volume or volume in volume, as he desires?

Mr. Perrins: Yes, he can.

THE CHAIRMAN: Quite irrespective of what is said about the method in Rule 2 (3)?

Mr. Perrins: Yes.

MR. BERCHEM: Would it be sufficient to label the percentage of phenols within certain ranges? It is obviously impossible to guarantee one batch with another to exactly one per cent., and one could not print up labels for every single batch. I take it if one said: "This contains between 28-30 per cent. phenols" one would be complying with the Act.

MR. PERRINS: This Rule has been in force now for twelve or more years, and nobody has taken any exception to it.

MR. BERCHEM: We have always labelled it over a range. Mr. Perrins: I should think that any Court would have accepted that. I cannot, of course, commit the Home Secre-

THE CHAIRMAN: Supposing you have a preparation consisting of a mixture of an exempted article, say creosote, to which has been added a listed poison of the same class, must you show the total percentage of phenols present or only the

percentage of added phenols?

Mr. Perrins: I should have thought that creosote had ceased to be creosote and therefore as the whole thing had come under the Act as phenols, you give the total "Phenols." The Chairman: Can one use the word "Poison" on a label

of a substance which one regards as poisonous (Rule 17), even if it is not in the Poisons List? Similarly, can one use a "Caution" label, for a substance not in the List?

MR. PERRINS: Yes. There are a lot of poisons which the

Board know are poisons in certain circumstances, but which are not on this List. The Board specifically point this out in

MR. MORSON: It is clear that we can label those as

"' poisons'' to anyone to whom we supply them.

THE CHAIRMAN: If you want to.

MR. MORSON: We must.

MR. PERRINS: Why?

MR. MORSON: The Home Office will not like it if we do not.

### The Place for the Word "Poison"

THE CHAIRMAN: In the case of disinfectants where the words "Not to be taken internally" (Rule 18 (1) (b)) have to be added, are these words to be included either on the separate label or inside the line, that is to say, in the same area as the word "Poison"? In general must you put all the words laid down in the Fifth Schedule, in Rules 15 and 16 and in Rules 18 and 12 (2) (a), where applicable, on the separate label or within the line, or can some of them and if so, which, be put outside the line or on a separate label?

MR. PERRINS: You can put inside the line any words which are required by the Act and Rules, but you are not required to put them there. You can put them within the line, if you

like, or elsewhere.

THE CHAIRMAN: But not any other words than those required?

MR. PERRINS: Exactly.

Mr. Morson: A bottle can have the word "Poison" moulded on it. That is legal?

THE CHAIRMAN: You have Rule 17 (2) "In the case of a substance included in the First Schedule to these Rules, either in red lettering or be set against a red background.

MR. PERRINS: There is nothing to prevent you putting what you like by means of moulding on the bottle, provided you also label the bottle with "Poison," the name of the poison, your name and address. But you must put the label on in addition.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has to be a separate label.

MR. PERRINS: A label must be a label. Personally, I would not hold that a moulding is a label.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would letters printed on the bottle or engraved on a tin be regarded as a label?

MR. PERRINS: That, to my mind, is distinctly a label.
MR. Morson: If you put "Poison" moulded on to a car-

boy, it is not labelling? MR. PERRINS: In my opinion, no.

MR. Morson: Although it cannot be washed out or taken off? That is important to the trade.

MR. PERRINS: This is a point that has always existed under the existing legislation.

MR. WATTS: In the case of a wood cask, if the name is carved in the wood, does that not answer the requirements?

MR. PERRINS: I think if it is stencilled or written, on the cask, or even burnt, that is labelling. It would seem that the essence of labelling is that it is written in somewhere and not forming part of the structure of the material. Moulding is part of the material itself.

MR. Morson: May I point out that the word "Poison" often has to be cut on the cases as a Regulation by different departments as against stencilling or labelling and in that case

is considered better protection. MR. PERRINS: Of course all these points have been very

seriously discussed and the pros and cons considered. THE CHAIRMAN: Is a distinction to be drawn in Rule 18 (1) (a) between the use of the word "bottle" in this Rule and the words "glass bottle" in Rule 20 (1) (b)?

MR. PERRINS: Yes, one is a bottle and the other is a glass

bottle. I should also say that by bottle is meant a narrow-necked vessel. One member of the Association thinks it applies to tubes; it does not, only bottles need be fluted.

THE CHAIRMAN: Having regard to the definition of a medicine in paragraph 71 of the report and the definition in Rule 2 (2) (b), is it necessary to label a disinfectant for human internal use or for human internal or external use with the words ' to be taken ''? Must the words in paragraph 2 of the Fifth Schedule be used whether the answer to the question is Yes or No? What is the effect of this Rule on the use of fluted bottles in Rule 20 (1) (b)?

Mr. Perrins: The Board say they do not offer a definition of medicine. The term "medicine" is in the Act. But for administrative purposes the Board propose that a certain line

be taken in regard to it.

THE CHAIRMAN: A substance cannot be regarded as a medicine unless intended to be applied internally or externally to the body of the patient—and that raises the question as to whether disinfectant for external or internal use has to be resulted in the state of the patient of garded as a medicine and therefore has not to be labelled "not to be taken.

(To be continued)

# Poisons and Penalties

### By Scrutator

THE pharmacist in business has already learnt that qualifying as a chemist and druggist or pharmaceutical chemist no longer gives him the right to carry on such business as comprises the retail sale of drugs unless additional registration formalities are fulfilled enabling him to act as an "authorised seller of poisons," viz:—

(1) Register as a pharmacist.

(2) Pay annual fee for retention of his name on the Register.

(3) Become an "authorised seller of poisons" by complying with conditions (4) and (5).

(4) Carry on business, so far as the retail sale of drugs is concerned, under his own personal control or under the control of some other registered pharmacist.

(5) Exhibit conspicuously the certificate of registration of person in control of business.

(6) Register premises where business of retailing drugs is carried on.

(7) Pay retention fee in respect of each such registered pharmacy.

(8) Supply (in January of each year) a list of premises where retailing of drugs is carried on.

(9) Notify (in January of each year) the name of the pharma-cist in control of each registered pharmacy.

Apart from the extra expense, the qualified chemist is penalised for any lapse in registration by being debarred from business which other shopkeepers can carry on so long as it does not concern medicines or articles containing listed Since the object of the new poison code is to protect the public by regulating the sale of poisons, it is obvious that the trend will be to increase the demand for non-poisonous remedies (which are also saleable by anyone). Thus it appears that the registered pharmacist pays a premium to carry on a restricted poisons business, and is at a disadvantage as regards

the sale of domestic supplies of non-poisonous character. Actually the business pharmacist has no choice in regard to the part undertaken by him in retailing poisons. Registra-tion of business premises as a pharmacy imposes obligations and liabilities which will become fully evident when the new rules and regulations become the law in regard to the control of the sale of poisons to the public. There appears to be no escape for the pharmacist from the penalties attached be no escape for the pharmacist from the penalties attached to acting as an authorised seller of poisons. For example, the nature of his business makes it impossible for him to refuse to meet a request for a hypnotic drug despite the fact that this can only be supplied by prescription. Such customer will have to be referred to a medical practitioner, and if he returns, further formalities are necessary.

The prescription must: -

(1) Be in writing.

(2) Bear usual signature.

(3) Be dated.

(4) Specify address of prescriber.

(5) Specify name of patient.

(6) State address of patient.

(7) Indicate the total amount of medicine.

(8) State dose of medicine.

(9) Be dispensed once only unless otherwise stated. Then,

(10) A "repeat" prescription must contain a direction stating number of times it may be dispensed or state intervals at which it may be dispensed.

(II) A "repeat" must not be dispensed otherwise than as directed regarding number of times or intervals.

(12) The date on which the prescription is dispensed must be noted above the signature of the prescriber at the time of dispensing.

(13) The name of the seller must be noted as in (12).

(14) The address of the seller must be added also as in (12).

(15) The prescription must be retained for two years.

(16) The prescription must be kept in manner readily available for inspection on premises where it was dispensed.

(17) Compounding of ingredients must be under direct and personal supervision of a registered pharmacist.

(18) The supply of medicine or dispensing of the prescription by an authorised seller of poisons must be effected by or under the direct and personal supervision of a registered pharmacist.

Readers must beware of thinking that an exaggerated example has been put forward, because the simplest sale of a poison involves the following minimum requirements and £50 penalties for non-observance of any one thereof:-

(1) Proper name of poison.

(2) Statement of proportion of poison.(3) Label with word "Poison" or other prescribed indication of character.

(4) Label in conspicuous position on container.

(5) Label must set out particulars clearly without obscuration or obliteration.

(6) Label must bear name of seller.

(7) Label must bear address of premises where sale takes place.

(8) Labelling must be in prescribed form.

(9) Particulars must be on separate label, or within line surrounding same not containing words other than those required by Act and Rules.

Contravention of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, or of the Rules made thereunder, carries with it in many cases a fine not exceeding £50 in respect of each offence (and £10 per day for a continuance). Hence any pharmacist who hands over to a customer without knowledge, a tube of hypnotic tablets without due care or attention commits criminal offences and is liable on conviction to penalties ranging from £50 to £500 or more, on an article probably carrying less than is. gross profit. Experience of law procedure shows that such consequences are inevitable whenever inquiries have to be made. The position of the pharmacist in the future is fraught with troubles, as the Act makes the "authorised seller of poisons "personally responsible for any offence. Indeed, the Act specifies that "it shall not be a defence" that an employee acted without authority. In the event of a conviction he is also liable to be struck off the Register and so lose his livelihood.

### New Books

Walker, G. F.—The Status of Enzymes and Hormones in Therapy. 7½ in. by 4½ in. Pp. 48. 2s. John Wright & Sons, Ltd., Stonebridge House, Bristol. [A brief account of the present state of knowledge on this subject, with a selected bibliography.]

Larrabee, C. B.—How to Package for Profit.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. Pp. 211. 12s. 6d. Harper Brothers, 90 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.I. [The managing editor of "Printer's Ink" (U.S.A.) applies a catechistic approach to problems of shape, size, colour, illustration, text, lettering, materials, etc., in relation to packing for retail selling. Among numerous illustrations are many of pharmaceutical interest. The book fairly claims to be a "manual of packaging" to those concerned, whether as manufacturers, designers or retailers.]

Town-planning for London.—Many chemists, wholesalers; manufacturers and retailers may sooner or later make acquaintance with the London County Council in regard to the great scheme for town-planning London which, approved by the Minister of Health, will be put into operation in due course. This vast scheme is to affect the whole of the Metropolitan area (extent the health project to the London County and also discounts the long size of the Metropolitan area (extent the health project to the long size to the long s cept the land belonging to the Inns of Court and also the City of London itself), and will impose restrictions of the severest kind upon every property owner in the Greater London controlled by the L.C.C.

# Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values.

### 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, July 18

THE demand for some of the seasonal products in the various markets has been fairly satisfactory, but the general flow of business is rather sluggish, with competition a feature. While business in most pharsluggish, with competition a feature. While business in most pharmaceutical chemicals is seasonably quiet, some interesting developments have to be reported. As exclusively recorded last week, the Continental makers cabled withdrawal of their prices for Caffeine, Pure and Citrate, and this week we give the full schedule at the advanced rates. Their prices for Theodromine, Pure and Sodium Salicylate, have also been increased, the new scales being given this week. A reduction in the sales prices for Piperazine is recorded this week. With the decline to the extent of 6d. per lb. in the value of the metal, the makers of Bismuth Salts have revised their schedule of prices accordingly. Citric and Tartaric Actos continue to find a seasonal demand, and prices are very steady. A number of Continental Convention products continue to be offered by second-hands tinental Convention products continue to be offered by second-hands at under the fixed rates.

With but a few exceptions the tone in these markets is not healthy. Business is slow and difficult and spot values are, in many cases, under replacement costs. There is no doubt that the breakdown in the Pepper market early in the year is still having a depressing effect, there being a marked lack of confidence, particularly in the other leading commodities. At the same time, due mostly to shortage of these are a few high the property and there are a few high the property and t leading commodities. At the same time, due mostly to shortage of stocks on spot, there are a few bright items which are doing fairly well. Agar continues to be called for, chiefly for parcels near afloat. Aloes are firm, due to scarcity on spot and at the sources. A price is suggested for new crop Chamomiles, but it is rather early to accept this figure as a sound indication of the market. Cloves are a firmer market. The shipment price for Norwegian Cop-Liver Oil is being maintained on a quiet market. Hydrastis is a strong market, spot and forward, and further appreciation is anticipated. Japanese Menthol remains dull and the outlook is not particularly attractive. New crop Senega is attracting some inquiry and there has been fair New crop Senega is attracting some inquiry and there has been fair interest in spot offers. Tragacanth continues in steady request at full prices.

### Essential Oils

"Fairly good business" is the general report this week. Anise (Star) is again easier forward and not so steady on spot. Bergamor is certainly steadier, but interest is lacking. Cananga is a firm market, due to very short supplies on spot. It is still difficult to get firm offers for shipment of Cassia; any good quality oil on spot is held for high rates. Cinnamon Leaf is weak forward. Java and Ceylon Citronellas are quoted at about the lowest prices ever recorded for shipment in bulk quantities. Algerian Geranium for shipment continues well under the figure for Bourbon. It is of interest to note that limited supplies of Kenya oil are reported on spot. Tentative prices, on a higher level, for new crop Lavender have been Tentative prices, on a higher level, for new crop Lavender have been received. Inquiry for Sicilian hand-pressed Lemon continues on a good scale and substantial business is recorded and some shipment orders have also been booked at good figures. The spot value, which covers a wide margin at present, largely depends on the class of oil. The Californian oil, which advanced last week, has also sold well. Good quality Mandarin is firm on spot. There has been a little better demand for Orange. Japanese Peppermint shows no improvement in value or demand, and the American oil is weaker. Spear-MINT is steadier and Wormseed is quoted dearer.

### Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	July 18	Value of the £
Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Copenhagen Lisbon Madrid Milan Montreal New York Oslo Paris Prague Stockholm Warsaw Zurich Serlin	FI. to f Mks. to f Belgas to f Kr. to f Esc. to f Ptas. to f Lire to f Dol. to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Fr. to f	12·107 20·43 nominal 18·259 110 25·22½ 92·46 4·86¾ nominal 18·159 124·21 164·25 18·159 43·38 25·2115	7·274 12·27½ 29·36 22·40 109½ 36½ 60½ 4·96¼ 4·96¼ 4·96¼ 10·90½ 74½% 118½ 10·30½ 26½ 15·10	$\begin{array}{c} 12/O_{1}^{1}\\ 12/O_{2}^{1}\\ 24/O_{2}^{1}\\ 24/O_{3}^{1}\\ 24/O_{3}^{1}\\ 20/O_{3}^{1}\\ 12/II\\ 20/O_{3}^{1}\\ 21/II\\ 12/O_{2}^{1}\\ 12/O_{2}^{1}\\ 21/O_{2}^{1}\\ 12/O_{2}^{1}\\ 12/O_{2}^{1}\\ 12/O_{2}^{1}\\ 12/O_{2}^{1}\\ 12/O_{2}^{1}\\ 12/O_{2}^{1}\\ \end{array}$

Bank rate 2 per cent.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE general trade is moving on a moderate scale. Continental makers of theobromine and caffeine have advanced their sales prices, while the quotations for piperazine have been reduced. The demand for citric acid continues good.

AMIDOPYRIN.—Spot offers at under Convention rates continue; business slow: crystals, five cwt., 18s. 0\frac{3}{4}d.; two cwt., 18s. 5\frac{1}{4}d.; less than two cwt., 18s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. per lb.; with powder 2\frac{1}{2}d. per lb. extra.

Ammonium Benzoate.--The demand is small, with spot quoted from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' scale of prices unchanged; average business: home trade, ten cwt., 2s. 7d.; five cwt., 2s. 8d.; one cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 2s. 9d.; 14 lb., 2s. 10d.; 7 lb., 3s.; 4 lb., 3s. 2d.; 1 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb. Bulk packing free, net, carriage paid. Contracts: Over twelve months, minimum, one ton; over six months, less than one

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The wholesale scale of prices is as follows: Under 5,000, 38. per 1,000; 5,000, 28. 11d.; 10,000, 28. 10d.; 25,000, 28. 9d.; 50,000, 28. 8d.; 75,000, 28. 7d.; 100,000, 28. 6d.; 250,000, 28. 5d.; 500,000, 28. 4d.; 1,000,000, 28. 3d.; 2,000,000 and over, 28. 2d. per thousand tablets. For over one million a rebate of 1d. per 1,000 on 10 million tablets over 12 months. Wholesale distributors' prices for smaller quantities would be dearer.

Barbitone.—Market dull; spot irregular on quotation: spot, one cwt., 15s. 3\frac{3}{4}d.; 56 lb., 15s. 8d.; small parcels, up to 16s. per lb.

Benzoic acid (B.P.).—Fair business; market steady: quantities, ex works, is. 92d.; spot parcels, is. iod. to 2s. 2d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—As we go to press we have received the following schedule of reduced prices, due to the decline in metal. One-cwt. lots: Carbonate, 6s.; citrate, 9s. 3d.; nitrate, crystals, 4s. 3d.; oxide, 10s.; subchloride, 9s. 10d.; salicylate, 64 per cent., 7s. 6d.; subgallate, 7s. 2d.; subnitrate, 5s. 3d. per lb.; 28-lb. lots 3d. per lb. extra in all cases. Prices for liquor bismuthi unchanged.

Bromides.—Market is steady; business limited: ammonium, not less than five cwt., 1s. 9d.; one cwt., 1s. 1od.; 28 lb., 2s. 1d.; smaller quantities, 2s. 5d. per lb.; potassium B.P. crystals and granular, not less than five cwt., 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; 28 lb., 1s. 1od.; smaller quantities, 2s. 2d. per lb.; sodium B.P., not less than five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; smaller quantities, 2s. 4d. per lb.; without engagement. Special prices for larger quantities.

BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Average small spot business at former rates: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb.

CAFFEINE.—Continental makers' prices have been advanced, as folows: Pure, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packing extra. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. 5\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; one cwt., 5s. 6\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; 56 lb., 5s. 7\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; smaller quantities, 5s. 8\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. per lb., delivered.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Inquiry on fair scale; market keen for good quantities: spot, one cwt., 1s. 0\(^3\)d.; 56 lb., 1s. 1\(^1\)d.; 28 lb., 1s. 2\(^1\)d.; smaller quantities, up to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Business on a good scale continues, with the market firm. Home makers quote at 113d, per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are unchanged.

COCAINE.—Makers' scales of prices for home consumption are steadily maintained. Export prices vary as to destination.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Rather more inquiry being received. British material, 99 to 100 per cent. quoted at 79s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

GUAIACOL (CRYSTALS).—Prices for Continental material to come forward: 28-lb. jars, 10s. 0\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; 14-lb. jars, 10s. 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; 1-lb. bottles, 10s. 8\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per lb., ex store. Liquid: 28-lb. demijohns, 9s. 6\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; 14-lb. demijohns, 9s. 9\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; 1-lb. bottles, 10s. 0\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per lb., ex warehouse.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.—Continental prices are unchanged: one cwt., 11s.; smaller parcels, 11s. 34d. per lb.; spot offers at well under these figures.

Hexamine.—British material is moving fairly well at former prices. B.P. powder, from 1s. 3\fmathbb{1}d. to 1s. 4\fmathbb{1}d.; free-running crystals, from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8\fmathbb{1}d. per lb., carriage paid, for bulk lots. Dealers quoting free-running crystals, two cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 14 lb., 1s. 1od.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. per lb., carriage paid.

IODIDES.—The scales of prices for these salts are being maintained by the makers. Potassium Iodide, B.P., one cwt., 5s.; 28 lb., 5s. 2d.;

14 lb., 5s. 4d.; 7 lb., 5s. 8d.; 4 lb., 6s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 8d. per lb., carriage paid.

LACTIC ACID.—Business on modest lines at former rates: quantities, in carboys, 1s. 42d. to 1s. 5d.; in winchesters and bottles, 1s. 6d. to is. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

MERCURIALS.—This market is quite steady at makers' scales of prices. Chloride, B.P., one cwt., 4s. 9d.; less than one cwt., 4s. 10d. per lb. Metal values steady.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Makers' prices unchanged; business quiet. Spot, ten cwt., 1s. 5d.; five cwt., 1s. 5½d.; one cwt., 1s. 6d.; less than one cwt., 1s. 7d.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Dealers' prices are about steady; business slow: spot, two cwt., 19s. 3\dangleda.; one cwt., 19s. 9\dangleda.; 56 lb., 20s. 2\dangleda.; small parcels, 20s. 8d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE.—Makers' scale of prices is as follows: 1 w-quart, 1s. 9d.; 6 w-quarts, 1s. 7½d.; 12 w-quarts, 1s. 5¼d.; 36 w-quarts, 1s. 4½d. per lb., carriage paid on minimum 6 w-quarts. One demijohn, 1s. 2d. per lb., carriage paid.

Phenacetin.—Market continues competitive; business negligible. Crystals or powder, bulk quantities, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 9½d. to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

PHENAZONE.—The scale for home trade is as follows: crystals, five cwt., 8s. 9\darkleft d.; two cwt., 9s. 0\darkleft d.; less, 9s. 3d. per lb.; powder, 2\darkleft d. per lb. extra. Export prices to the Empire, quoted f.o.b. Continent: five cwt., 8s. 9d.; two cwt., 8s. 11d.; less than two cwt., 9s. 1d. per lb. Some spot offers at cut prices.

Phenolphithalein.—Isolated cheaper quotations; business modest: two cwt., 2s. 9d.; one cwt., 2s. 10d.; 28 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 3s. 1d.; 7 lb., 3s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

PHENYL ETHYL BARBITURIC.—Market is quoted keenly. parcels, about 26s. to 27s. per lb., in 2-lb. bottles, ex store.

Parcels, about 26s. to 27s. per lb., in 2-lb. bottles, ex store.

Photografiic Chemicals.—Amidol.—28 lb., 7s. 6d.; 14 lb., 8s. 3d.; 7 lb., 9s.; under 7 lb., 11s. 9d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles. Chlorquinol.—1-lb. bottles, 21s. per lb. Glycin.—7 lb., 10s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 13s. 6d. per lb. Hydroquinone.—56 lb., 4s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; 28 lb., 5s.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 6s. 6d. per lb. Metol.—28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; 7 lb., 10s. 9d.; 3 lb., 11s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 12s. 6d. per lb. Alum (photographic quality).—1 cwt., 21s. per cwt.; 28 lb., 6s. per 28 lb. Gold chloride.—15-grain tubes, 51s. 6d. per dozen. Magnesium powder.—10s. per lb. Paramidophenol hydrochlor.—8s. 6d. per lb. Potassium ferricyanide.—14 lb., 2s. 3d.; 7 lb., 2s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. 9d. per lb. Potassium metabisulphite.—1 cwt., 7\frac{1}{2}d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 14 lb., 9d.; 7 lb., 11d.; 1 lb., 1s. per lb. Pyrogallic acid.—28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 14 lb., 7s. 6d.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; under 7 lb., 8s. 9d. per lb. Sodium carbonate (recryst).—5 cwt., 12s. 6d. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 15s. 6d. per cwt., 56 lb. for 1s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. Sodium sulphite (pure).—7 lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 1s. 6d. per lb. Sodium sulphite.—5 cwt., 17s. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 20s. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 1s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 2s. SULPHITE.—5 cwt., 17s. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 20s. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 13s.; 28 lb. for 7s.

PIPERAZINE.—Continental makers' prices have been reduced, as follows: in 8-oz. bottles, II lb., 53s. 4½d.; 2 lb., 54s. 9½d.; less, 56s. 3d. per lb., ex warehouse. In I-oz. bottles, II lb., 61s. 1od.; 56s. 3d. per lb., ex warehouse. In 1-02, bottles, 2 lb., 63s. 3d.; less, 64s. 9d. per lb., ex warehouse.

Potassium permanganate (B.P.).—A fair business is being done, with values steady at the recent reduction: spot, five cwt., 9\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; one cwt., iod. per lb., in drums; druggists' parcels, from io\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to is. per lb.

QUININE SALTS.—Convention prices are steady. Sulphate, 2s. 1d.; bisulphate, 2s. 1d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 8\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; salicylate, 2s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; phosphate, 3s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; bihydrochloride, 2s. 10\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; valerianate, 3s. 7d.; hypophosphite, 3s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; alkaloid, 2s. 11d. per 0z., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-0z. tins free, smaller packing extra

Santonin.—First-hand sources are quoting at the recently formed Convention scale of prices: 50 kilos., £30 78. 6d.; 25 kilos., £30 15s.; 10 kilos., £31; 3 kilos., £31 10s.; 1 kilo., £33 10s.; ½ kilo., £35 per kilo. Supplies in second-hand might be obtained at a fair discount.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Inquiry sustained on a fair scale; quotations keen for good quantities in the region of is. 6d.; one cwt., is. 7d.; smaller parcels, is. 8d. to is. iod. per lb.

Sulphonal.—Business quiet; market about steady: crystals or powder, two cwt., 15s.  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d.; one cwt., 15s.  $10\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 56 lb., 16s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 16s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Business on a good scale, with British makers quoting at is. old. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement.

THEOBROMINE.—Continental makers' prices have been advanced, as smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb., 6s. 5dd.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6dd. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packages extra.

### Crude Drugs, etc.

A REPORT of the drug auction appears on p. 109.

Agar.—The demand has been mostly for goods near affoat. Spot supplies limited and firm; shipment fully steady. Spot, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 6d.; No. 2, 2s. 4d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 3\frac{3}{4}d.; No. 2, 2s. 2\frac{3}{4}d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 2\frac{1}{4}d. per lb., c.i.f.

Antimony.—Chinese crude is quoted at £25 10s., c.i.f. English

regulus at £74 to £75, spot.

BISMUTH.—The price of the metal was reduced to 3s. 6d. per lb. as from July 17. This is a reduction of 6d. per lb.

Camphor.—Spot, slabs, 2s. id.; flowers, 2s. 14d.; tablets, 2s. 42d.; c.i.f. English refined is still unchanged: flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; c.i.f. English refined is still unchanged: flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz. and ½ oz. and doz., 3s. 6d. per lb.; special prices for contracts for quantities.

Cascara sagrada.—Occasional interest in shipment offers of new crop, which stand at about 29s. per cwt., c.i.f., in minimum car-load

Celery seeds.—Dealers are quoting fair quantities at about 150s. to 160s. per cwt., spot.

Chamomiles.—The shipment price suggested for first pickings of new crop is 150s. per cwt., c.i.f. The prospects of the crop are considered very fair.

CLOVES.—Market is firm and fractionally dearer forward. Zanzibar, spot, 8d.; shipment, August-September, 6\{\}d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 6d.; shipment, nominal.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended July 13 were nil, and the deliveries 19, leaving a stock of 2,968. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 2,328 and the deliveries 2,454. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended July 13 were 19, and the deliveries 128, leaving a stock of 1,916. From January 1 to date landings of Madagascar have been 2,865 and the deliveries 1,196 packages.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—At the slight reduction the market is steady. Spot, fine, 23s. 6d.; medium, 23s. 6d.; shipment, halves, July, 21s. 3d.; August-September, 21s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Cod-liver oil.—Bergen reports the shipment market steady and COD-LIVER OIL.—Bergen reports the snipment market steady and seasonally quiet. Finest Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing medicinal oil, 90s. to 91s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. Spot, in small lots, 135s. per barrel, ex store, duty paid. Newfoundland, non-freezing medicinal oil, 130s. per barrel, ex store. British non-freezing medicinal oil is now quoted at 110s. to 112s. 6d. per barrel, c.i.f. London, duty free, while quotations from another home source are at higher figures.

Gentian.—Dealers are quoting Italian at about 33s. and French at 35s. to 36s. per cwt., spot.

GINGER.—Market quiet but steady. West African, spot, 35s.; for arrival, 32s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, small grinding, from 70s. up to 100s. per cwt. for bold in barrels.

Gum acacia.—Market has been rather quiet: spot, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 45s. 3d.; bleached, No. 1, 85s.; extra, 92s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 42s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Hydrastis.—This market continues firm, with spot holders firm at 7s. 6d.; the shipment market is well maintained at 7s. 3d. per lb.,

Lycopodium.—A further advance in spot values is recorded at 3s. 9d. per kilo., with supplies very limited.

Manna.—Dealers are offering selected flake, in 1-lb. tins, at 4s. 9d. per lb., spot.

MENTHOL.—Business has been very slow and the market is by no means steady. K/S brands, spot, 11s. 4½d.; in bond, 10s. 3d.; afloat, 9s. 6d.; shipment, July-August, 9s. 4½d.; October-December, 9s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. sellers. Japanese shippers quote prompt at 10s. and October-December at 9s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—The Spanish-Italian group report fair business, with their shipment price steady at 56 dollars per bottle, f.o.b. Continent. On spot, small lots, £11 10s. per bottle, ex store.

Opium.—Occasional small spot business, with holders quoting is. 5d. to is. 5½d. per unit, duty paid.

Pepper.—Market remains dull. Lampong,  $2\frac{1}{3}$ d., in bond; shipment, August-October,  $2\frac{11}{4}$ d.; October-December,  $2\frac{1}{3}$ d. per lb., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot,  $4\frac{5}{3}$ d.; shipment, August-October, 43s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 45d.; shipment, August-October, 41s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Muntok, spot, 10d., nominal; shipment, July-August, 4½d.; August-October,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Business on the quiet side. Spot, 3d. per lb.; shipment, August-September, 26s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f.

PSYLLIUM SEED.—Some spot supplies of re-cleaned seed are offering in the region of 8d. per lb.

Rubber.—Values are lower on the week; business restricted. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot,  $5_{16}^{13}$ d.; August,  $5_{16}^{13}$ d.; September,  $5_{16}^{13}$ d.; October-December, 6d.; January-March,  $6_{16}^{13}$ d.; April-June,  $6_{16}^{13}$ d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Small business, with prices at recent reduction. Spot, B.P., 1898, prime, 38s. 6d.; extra, 36s. 6d.; super, 35s. 6d. per lb.; and less for bulk quantities.

SEEDS.—Anise.—Spot, duty paid, Spanish, 71s.; Bulgarian, 33s. Caraway.—Unchanged. Dutch, 35s., spot, duty paid; 28s. 6d., f.o.b. Holland. Coriander.—Morocco, spot, 13s. 6d., duty paid; 12s., in bond. New crop, for shipment, 10s. 6d., c.i.f. Cumin.—Morocco, spot, sold at 51s., duty paid. For shipment the price is now 42s. 6d., c.i.f. Fenugreek.—Morocco, spot, a little easier; 14s. to 14s. 6d. quoted duty paid. New crop, for prompt shipment, 10s. 6d., c.i.f. Mustard.—English, 26s. to 32s. per cwt., according to quality.

SENEGA.—The shipment price for new crop continues at about is. 3d. per lb., c.if., which would make the landed price about is. 4½d. for a fair quantity. There are spot sellers at about is. 3d. to is. 3½d. per lb., old crop.

SHELLAC.—Market has remained quiet. Spot, standard TN orange, 50s. to 55s.; fine orange, 92s. 6d. to 150s.; pure button, 90s. to 100s. per cwt. For delivery, TN, August, 49s. For arrival, TN, July-August, 55s. per cwt., c.i.f.

TRAGACANIH.—Second whites have again been in steady demand, with prices firm at £18 to £22 per cwt. and supplies of this grade now very limited. The lower industrial qualities, ranging from 60s. to 90s. per cwt., are also moving off fairly well.

Wax.—Bees': Fair inquiry for the very limited supplies available. Abyssinian, spot, 112s. 6d.; shipment, 97s., c.i.f. Benguella, spot, nominal; nothing offering: in bond, 102s. 6d.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. Conakry, spot, 112s. 6d.; shipment, 96s., c.i.f. Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 112s. 6d., nominal; nothing offering; shipment, 103s., c.i.f. Car-Nauba.—Market is fully held at current values. Fatty grey, 167s. 6d.; shipment, July-August, 162s., c.i.f. Chalky grey, 150s.; shipment, July-August, 145s., c.i.f. Primeira, 220s.; shipment, July-August, 192s. 6d., c.i.f. Mediana, 210s.; shipment, July-August, 180s. per cwt., c.i.f.

### Essential Oils, etc.

A FAIR volume of business has been done this week but it has related to a few products only. Sicilian and Californian lemon has again been in brisk demand. Mandarin is firm. Spearmint is improving and wormseed is dearer. Anise (Star) is again easier forward.

Almond.—Market steady; a little more inquiry. English-made, cwt. lots, 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 8d.; foreign, cwt. lots, 2s. 4d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 7d. per lb. Bitter, French, 9s. per lb.

Anse (Siar).—The spot market is dull and not so healthy; forward quotations are again easier: Spot, "Red Ship," in leads, 2s. 4d.; in tins, 2s. 2½d.; in drums, 2s. 2d. Shipment, in leads, 2s. Id.; in tins, 1s. 11¼d.; in drums, 1s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f.

Benzyl acetate.—Market steadier at the reductions recently notified, as follows: ten cwt., is.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 5 cwt., is.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ d.; one cwt., is. 4d.; 56 lb., is.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 28 lb., is. 5d.; smaller parcels, up to is. 8d. per lb., delivered.

Bergamor.—The shipment is keeping steady but business has been of small importance. On spot the quoted values are certainly steadier but the demand shows little improvement. Shipment, 5s. 3d., c.i.f., and spot from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

Bors de Rose.—The shipment price for good quantities of Brazilian is about 5s. 4½d., c.i.f., with spot quoted from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity. Cayenne, 10s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

CAJUPUT.—Market has been dull; quoted unchanged. Spot, B.P., 2s. id. to 2s. 3d.; green, is. 9d. to is. 11d. per lb., as to quantity.

Cananga.—There are some limited quantities offering on spot at about 13s. 3d. and others up to 14s. per lb. The shipment market is reported dearer at 11s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

CARAWAY.—Market has been of small interest this week. Dutch rectified, ros. Crude, 9s. 6d, per lb., landed and duty paid.

Cassia.—Inquiry has been less this week, but any good-quality oil on spot would be firmly held in the region of 5s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s. 9d. per lb. No reliable shipment offers to hand.

CEDARWOOD.—Market is steady; inquiry slow. American and African oils are competitive at about 1s. 13d. for drums and up to 1s. 4d. for smaller quantities, spot.

CINNAMON LEAF.—Market is dull on spot, with drums about 2s. 7d. per lb. The shipment market is easy and slack at 2s. 3½d. per lb., c if

CITRONELLA.—Current shipment prices for the Java oil have reached the lowest ever recorded at about 1s. to 1s. o½d. per lb., c.i.f., for quantities, and there is still very little interest shown. On spot prices may be anything from 1s. 3d. for drums up to 1s. 5d. for smalls. The Ceylon oil weakened for shipment, but is now quoted slightly better, but no one seems at all interested at 10½d. to 11d., c.i.f., for bulk quantities. On spot, 1s. 1½d. for drums and up to 1s. 4d. for small parcels.

CIVET.—It is reported that the source has stopped offering. On spot some good business is reported at an advance. Spot prices vary as to holder.

CLOVE.—Occasional spot business is recorded, with Madagascar, in drums, about 3s. and up to 3s. 2d. for smaller packings. The shipment price is steady at 2s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

Eucalyprus.—Not much inquiry, but the market is steady. Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., 114d. to 1s.; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. old. to

18. Id. per lb., landed, in fair quantities. Higher prices for small quantities on spot. Spanish, 70 to 75 per cent., 18. 2d. per lb.

Geranium.—The curious position of cheaper shipment quotations for Algerían than Bourbon, noted last week, continues, with the prices about 18s. 6d. and 20s. 6d., c.i.f., respectively. On spot business is negligible, with Bourbon 21s. to 22s. 9d., as to quality. New crop Kenya oil is now arriving here and limited quantities are available on spot. Reports indicate that this oil, as regards quality and character, is half-way between the Algerian and Bourbon oils.

GINGERGRASS.—There is still practically nothing available on spot; shipment offers continue at about 4s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

Ho (Shiu).—Some price-cutting is noted on spot. Quoted from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., as to quantity and quality.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Market remains dull. Good quality oil, 3s. to 3s. 3d., and the finest up to 4s. 9d. per lb.

LAVENDER.—The early reports on the new crop prospects stress the late spring frosts and the exceedingly hot and dry spell of weather that is now being experienced, and forecast a short crop of best quality oil. The opening prices suggested for Mt. Blanc, 38 to 40 per cent., range from 20s. to 25s. per lb. The prospects are good as regards lavandin.

Lemon.—Following on the revival of business in this market last week, the demand has been sustained this week on a good scale, with some substantial quantities cleared. The shipment market for Sicilian hand-pressed is firm at about 5s. 9d., c.i.f., and even higher, with a fair business booked. On spot new crop oil of good brand is stated to have sold up to 6s. per lb., and some holders are now asking up to 6s. 6d. On the other hand, some old oil might still be available from about 5s. per lb. for a quantity. The general tone is strong, with the prospect of much higher prices to come. There has been a good demand for Californian on spot: large drums, 2s. 7½d.; small drums, 2s. 8d. per lb.; cold pressed, tins in cases, again dearer at 3s. 9½d. per lb.

Lemongrass.—The shipment market is dull, with the quotation for quantities about 2s. 4d., c.i.f. Spot is at about 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

Lime.—Plenty of small spot business being done, with the price for West Indian distilled steady at 24s. per lb.; shipment, 22s. 6d., c.i.f., for quantities.

Mandarin.—Practically no first-class oil available at the source for shipment. Some spot holders are now quoting up to 16s. per lb. for small lots.

Neroll.—The new crop prices are steady at 13s., 14s., 17s. and 18s. 9d. per oz., as to quality and quantity, landed and duty paid.

Nutmeg.—Not much business of importance; market keen. English and American, 5s. to 5s. 4½d. per lb., as to quantity.

Orange.—The seasonal demand has improved on spot. French Guinea oil has sold fairly well, with drums from 3s. to 3s. 1½d. and smaller parcels up to 3s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, about 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d., c.i.f., in quantities. Sicilian sweet is more or less nominal at 10s. 6d., c.i.f. and spot. Californian has been selling fairly well: one case, 2s. 6½d.; two or more cases, 2s. 4d.; drums, 2s. 3d. per lb.

Palmarosa.—Market has remained dull. Spot, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7½d.; shipment, about 6s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Californian is unchanged: one case, 2s. 6½d.; two or more cases, 2s. 4d.; drums, 2s. 3d. per lb.

Patchoull.—This market is badly neglected. Singapore oil, spot, 10s. 6d. per lb., spot, for small parcels.

PEPPERMINT.—Business has been poor; market none too healthy. Japanese, spot, 3s. 9d.; afloat, 3s. 8d.; shipment, July-August, 3s. 7d.; October-December, 3s. 4½d., c.i.f.; Japanese shippers quoting prompt at about 3s. 8d. and October-December, 3s. 4½d. per lb., c.i. The American natural oil is reported to be weaker for shipment, with prices ranging from about 2 dollars 25 cents to 2.50 per lb., c.i.f., in drums. Neglected so far as this market is concerned.

Pettigrain.—Business has been on a modest scale on spot; quoted at about 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.; with shipment, 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

ROSEMARY.—The spot market is neglected. No reliable news on new crop, but it is suggested that prices may be rather firmer.

Sandalwood.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, 19s. per lb., in one-case lots, on spot; isolated cheaper offers noted. English-made East Indian, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. English-made West Indian, cwt. lots, 6s. 9d.; 56 lb., 6s. 10½d.; 14 lb., 7s. per lb. Australian, case lots, 15s. 3d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—Dealers are quoting round about 4s. per lb. for a good oil. Artificial oils at cheaper prices.

Spearmint.—The shipment market is at better figures and up to 8s. 3d., c.i.f. On spot quotations range from 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb., as to brand

SPIKE.—Market is slack. Spanish, about 5s. 6d. per lb. for small parcels of genuine oil. Reports on new crop indicate the shipment price for a good quality oil will be fully 4s. 6d., c.i.f.

Vetiveri.—Bourbon has been quoted for shipment at about 35s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

WORMSEED.—Market is firmer. Spot, 9s. to 9s. 3d.; shipment, 8s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

### London Drug Auction

Commercial Sale Rooms,

Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

July 18.

At the Drug Auction held to-day eight catalogues were submitted. The offerings covered the usual range of commodities, and a good proportion represented fresh importations. There was no outstanding feature to report, other than the fair demand shown for bleached CARDAMOMS. ALOES was firm, with very sparse offerings, and CAPE continues to command good prices for the limited stocks. Rhubarb continues steady, with a fair business passing privately. Benzoin Sumatra was in limited supply and a good business is reported at current rates. Dragons Blood was firmly held and stocks are getting into smaller compass. Buchu continues very firm, and although little business was done in auction importers are holding for higher prices in anticipation of a better demand in the early autumn. Senna was generally quiet, but only small quantities were catalogued; privately stocks are moving, especially the manufacturing grades of Alex-ANDRIAN PODS. Honey was extremely quiet, but is selling fairly well privately; prices are decidedly in buyers' favour at present.

ALOES.—Cape: 25 boxes of fine quality were limited at 55s. The market is extremely firm and holders are not anxious sellers in view of the difficulty of replacing stocks. Curaçao: 10 cases included in the catalogue had not arrived in time for the auction. Zanzibar: 8 cases, livery in skins, were retired at 60s. per cwt.

Annatto Seed.—Continues firm, especially for shipment. In auction sixty-four bags of good Madras were held for 4d.; forty-nine bags of fair Brazilian retired at 3\fmathbb{4}d., "in bond," and nine bags of Jamaica of fair colour held for 4d. per lb.

ARECA NUTS.—A parcel of ten bags Ceylon, fairly sound, was retired at 18s. per cwt.

BALSAMS.—Copaiba: A lot of fair bright Para was held for is. 2d. per lb. "in bond." Tolu: none offered, but dearer prices are reported from origin.

Barbasco Root.—Has recently been in good demand and "under the hammer" 150 bales were offered and retired at from 8d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., "in bond," according to quality.

Benzoin.—Sumatra was in limited supply and held for previous rates. Fine almondy seconds, selected, retired at £6 12s. 6d., fair at £5 12s. 6d. to £6 per cwt. Siam: stocks are still very small. In auction, good bold Siagon held for £26, medium bold £22 to £24, bean and pea £16. A parcel of Siam small pea-size was limited at £17 10s., and grains at £15 10s. per cwt.

Buchu.—Was in better supply, but importers are not anxious sellers on account of crop shortage and difficulty of obtaining further supplies. Good green round were held for rs. 3d., and fair oval, rather bronzy, at rs. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—In fair demand, and of a parcel of 31 cases well prepared Ceylon bleached 20 cases sold at steady rates of 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. for small to medium.

CROTON SEED.—Two parcels, totalling 46 bags of good sound Ceylon, were held for 35s. per cwt.

CUBEBS.—Thirteen bags of good genuine Singapore berries were retired at £9 15s. per cwt., duty paid.

CUTILE FISH-BONE.—A lot of 25 bags of rather broken whitish bone was retired at 3½d. per lb.

Derris Root.—There was available a parcel of ten bales fibrous Sarawak, the price asked being is. 2d. per lb.

DRAGONS BLOOD.—This is a firm market and supplies are still rather neagre. For fair to good Singapore reboiled lump, £23 10s. to £24 was wanted; medium ditto, £20 to £22; and other qualities, £18 to £20 per cwt. Zanzibar drop offered cheaply at 50s. per cwt.

ELEMI.—Is quiet, and three parcels were offered consisting of forty ases in all, good No. 1 being available at 50s. per cwt.

Gamboge.—Fair Siam pipe is steady, and of seven cases catalogued part was sold prior to the sale at £14 per cwt.

GUAIACUM.—Some very fine lots were on offer of really good glassy lock, but although part was sold prior to auction the general emand appears to be somewhat slow. Prices varied from 11d. to s. 9d. per lb., according to quality.

HONEY.—Continues quiet. Jamaica: 382 barrels were held for teady rates. Mexican, 70 cases were limited at 26s. 6d. per cwt., "in ond." Trinidad: 43 cases, dark to pale amber, were retired at 21s. 0 25s. Guatemala: 70 cases offered and 22s. per cwt., "in bond," as indicated.

IPECACUANHA.—In limited supply and fourteen bales of fair Matto Grosso were limited at 4s. 9d. per lb., at which figure private sales are being made.

Kamala.—A parcel of nine bags, testing under 5 per cent. ash, was limited at is. 3d. per lb.

Kola Nuts.—A few packages of good halves was held for 23d. Stocks of this article are now almost exhausted.

Myrrh.—A parcel of native picked was available at 105s. Fair Aden sorts was offered at 90s. and a lot of very small was available at 75s. per cwt.

Orange Peel.—The offerings consisted of seven cases thin cut Tripoli, which were held at from is. id. to is. 2d., according to quality.

QUINCE SEED.—A few lots were offered, and fair to good Cape was available at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. Very dull Persian offered at 1s. 4d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Continues very steady and quite an amount of business has been done privately. Of the Shensi offered in the catalogues all the flat had been disposed of previous to the auction, and for the remaining lots of round 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. was asked. Canton: there are no supplies. High Dried, flat: there is a limited quantity available at 1s. 9d. for fair quality; rough round, prices range from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Six bales of grey Jamaica offered and retired at 1s. 4d. and 14 bales of native at 1od. to 11d. per lb. Guayaquil: sixteen bales were offered at 1od., and Mexican, four bales at 7d. per lb.

Senna.—Offerings were small under the hammer and four bales of fair to dark hand-picked Tinnevelly pods were cleared at 3½d. per 1b. The market generally is steady and the reports recently to hand from India indicate that the crop will not be good either as regards quantity or quality owing to the shortage of rain. Alexandrian is fully steady for the better grades, and of the manufacturing qualities there appears to be a brisk upward movement as supplies seem to be more or less centralised, the weaker holders having been cleared out.

STROPHANTHUS SEED.—A parcel of 100 per cent. Kombé was limited at 3s. 9d. per lb., being a shade easier.

Tonquin Beans.—In very small supply and only one parcel of fair frosted Para offered and retired at 3s. per lb.

TURMERIC.—In moderate supply, prices being very steady. In all 189 bags of Madras finger were offered and retired at 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per cwt.

Wax.—Nothing was catalogued on this occasion, and privately the market shows a distinct advance on previous rates, with supplies of most descriptions short.

The next drug auction will be held at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, on Thursday, September 19

### Sudan Gum Acacia

BOXALL & Co. report exports during May totalled 2,308 tons, compared with 1,553 tons in May, 1934. Shipments during January-May, 1935, totalled 9,578 tons, compared with 11,350 tons during the same period of 1934. The chief destinations were as follows:—

			1			1			
				1934		1935			
Destination		Jan.– April	Мау	Total	Jan.– April	May	Total		
Great Britain U.S.A. France Germany Italy Belgium Japan Holland Spain Sweden Norway Australia New Zealand China Canada British India Denmark Finland Poland Greece Egypt			2,425 952 2,029 1,031 506 799 664 258 132 151 12 204 86 51 82 64 23 39 25 50	267 463 172 164 98 19 44 136 5 5 29 13 5 — 7 — 20	2,692 1,415 2,201 1,195 604 818 708 394 180 156 17 233 27 99 56 82 64 30 39 25 67	1,419 1,476 705 632 515 514 802 230 121 136 242 26 73 32 11 27 48 15 20	604 368 400 158 90 117 113 56 5 61 1 15 50  13 10 12 7 49	2,023 1,844 1,105 7,90 605 631 915 288 175 191 21 303 27 88 82 21 40 58 27 27	
Argentine Brazil			95 5	9	105	56 18	29	66 47	

The export figures ar	e ma	ade uj	p of the	following	qualities:	_
			Hashab	Bleached	Talha	Total
May, 1934		tons	1,341	20	192	1,553
May, 1935		tons	2,111	8	189	2,308
January-May, 1934		tons	10,362	31	957	11,350
January-May, 1935		tons	8,859	45	674	9,578

# Correspondence

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

### Ginseng and Chob-Chini

SIR.—Your correspondent, Mr. Rich (C. & D., July 13, p. 83), gives an interesting account of the drug ginseng, but mixes it with a description of another drug of the East, called chob-chini. In your Special Issue (June 29) there is an excellent, up-to-date account of the cultivation and preparation of ginseng root from the plant Panax Ginseng and The root is several inches long and frequently its varieties. bifurcated, hence the fancied resemblance of the root to the human form (jen-shen = man's image). Ginseng has long enjoyed the reputation of a panacea, especially as a reinvigorating agent, and is still the most valuable drug in China. It is only occasionally brought to India by the Chinese. On the other hand, chob-chini (Chinese wood or stick) is the root of *Smilax China* (Liliaceæ), a drug produced to the extent of thousands of piculs in Southern China and exported in large quantities to other countries. Chob-chini is to be found in every bazaar throughout India, Arabia, Persia and Afghanistan. It differs from ginseng in being tuberous and, as it is usually peeled and trimmed, it resembles pieces of pinkish-white wood. Chob-chini is considered by writers to be anti-rheumatic and anti-syphilitic in the same way as sarsaparilla root of the One must conclude that Sir Richard Western continents. Burton did not meet with ginseng in his famous pilgrimage to Arabia, and that the writer of the foot-note in his "Travels" confused it with another Eastern drug.—Yours, etc.

DAVID HOOPER.
Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, N.W.I.

### A Suggestion

SIR,—I am delighted to see that Messrs. Ucal have taken the only certain step which contains the potential salvation of the individual pharmacist. To perfect the scheme it requires the more or less firm co-operation of some of the other large drug houses. I sincerely hope they will consider the suggestion that they should meet Messrs. Ucal and talk over the possibilities of such combination. Once we have about six of our bigger firms we shall not need to appeal to Parliament or anybody else; we will be able to stand upon our own legs. The terrible weapon of public money will have lost its power. In the hours of our greatest darkness, Ucal have lit a wonderful beacon. It is up to the rest of us, retail and wholesale, to carry on the scheme. Let us get on with it without further delay and waiting to see what happens.—Yours sincerely,

ERNEST A. ATKINS.

Wandsworth, S.W.18.

[The policy referred to is set forth in a letter from Mr. Harold Miller, chairman and managing director of the United Chemists' Association, Ltd., in a recent issue of "The Ucalite." The following passage may be quoted in explanation:—

"We now hold out the helping hand to those chemists who believe in amity and good fellowship, and who are prepared to work together and earn prosperity. We are concerned to see so many private businesses being taken over by the limited companies, and we know there are few private buyers able to buy the larger businesses. . . . Here is your chance of freedom. We offer to finance suitable men who desire to purchase retail businesses and have not the capital available. This will be done on easy terms and on the Building Society plan with slight modifications. We want to hear from chemists who wish to sell their business, or who require capital for extension. If your business is inadequately financed we offer you help on easy terms."

### Poisons List and Rules

SIR,—From the report of the British Chemical Manufacturers' Association meeting on the draft of the Poisons Board, of which you publish a synopsis, the following points emerge—First, there is no machinery to deal with any complaints against these proposals by parties interested. It appears that the Home Secretary is to refer such complaints to the Poisons Board as a whole, or some of its members—a serious omission which will prove still more obnoxious in the future. Secondly,

the manufacturing trade has no representation whatsoever on the Poisons Board as actually constituted, and the retail and other trades affected are either completely left out or inefficiently represented. Thirdly, the recommendations of the Poisons Board concerning labelling, transport, and storing are burdensome and purposeless; they seem to be based on the assumption that stringent regulations which should apply only to the sale of very dangerous poisons, like arsenic and strychnine, should henceforth be applied to any ordinary transaction dealing with weak disinfectants or ordinary substances. Fourthly, the lack of clear definitions in the Poisons List is likely to result in waste of time and money in law courts, and serious interference with ordinary business. The omnibus principle of legislation, of which the Poisons Board seem so fond, will not mean twopence a head, but heads for twopence! Fifthly, there is no reason and no specific demand to show that these regulations are generally required—all we need ask is that they should be postponed for a better consideration by the people affected. The unconscious indifference with which the medical and pharmaceutical professions have allowed the Dangerous Drugs Acts halter to be tattooed round their respective necks is producing a crop of legislation from the Home Office concerning poisons; from the Ministry of Health concerning advertising; from the Ministry of Agriculture Animal and Veterinary Acts; and soon every Cabinet minister without a portfolio will produce some departmental Act concerning trade. These legislation mongers certainly deserve a long holiday . . . .—Yours respectfully, CAROL A. COFMAN-NICORESTI.

London, S.E.1.

### Paying the Penalty

Sir.—I should like to relate the rather sad experience I have had with the Pharmaceutical Society regarding the \$\frac{\psi}{1}\$ IIS. 6d. retention fee. I must admit I was late in remitting the fee. I wrote stating I would forward it on July I. They duly replied, noting my remarks and further stating that I should have to pay the penalty in addition to the retention fee. I then wrote forthwith enclosing the \$\frac{\psi}{1}\$ IIS. 6d. retention fee, and explaining that it would be a great hardship to pay the penalty. I further pointed out that I was nearly seventy years of age and only earning \$\frac{\psi}{3}\$ 3s. a week. They replied saying they could not waive the penalty of \$\frac{\psi}{1}\$ IS., and that legally my position was that of an unqualified person. I again wrote and made an offer to pay IOS. 6d. on July 6 and the balance on July I3. To my surprise, they wrote me on July 2 saying they were not in the position to accept payment of the penalty by instalments: they returned my previous remittance of \$\frac{\psi}{1}\$ IIS. 6d., and further stated that, until such time as my name was restored to the Register, I was in the position of an unqualified person. To say the least, it is insult added to injury. They demand from me practically a full week's wages. A County Court judge would not treat one so harshly. It is high time the law was amended and the fee modified. We have hundreds of unqualified persons in business to-day, through forming limited companies, enjoying all the privileges of a pharmacist without paying one penny. I would like to challenge in open Court the statement that legally I am an unqualified person by not having paid the retention fee.—Yours faithfully,

### Delegates' Days

SIR,—In your editorial article of July 13, "Delegates' Days," you clearly stress the futility (so far as the rank and file are concerned) of many of the discussions, whereas the fime wasted at Conference Meetings of delegates could be much more profitably used in the consideration of the matters you mention. I regret that no move has been made at Conferences to raise the questions of adequate remuneration and ethical discipline for the pharmacist. At some of our Scottish seaside resorts the demand made for pennyworths of such things as aspirin tablets, pills, Epsom salts, etc., by visitors goes to prove that in the larger cities and towns chemists have

allowed themselves to descend to a penny complex. It is no use arguing that the people have not the money when the real fact is simply that they are not inclined to part with it. Few will dispute that pharmacy has already degenerated into a mere distributive trade—and a very poor one at that. Nothing less than a revolution, it appears, will raise pharmacies from the "Slough of Despond," yet only here and there are men with stamina sufficient to claim a just reward for their work.

I am, etc.,

COMMON SENSE (16/7).

SIR,—In your editorial article on the delegates' meetings (C. & D., July 13, p. 71) you do the retail chemist a service by pointing out that there are far more vital problems which might have been brought up for discussion than those embodied in the resolutions submitted. The whole matter of inspection of shops so far is an entirely unknown quantity; as in the case of the shop registration fee, we have had more or less inspired statements but so far know nothing definite. The idea that the visit of one of the new inspectors will be a sort of fatherly reminder that there is a new Act and we must behave like good boys can hardly be expected to come true. After all an inspector is appointed to inspect, and he must have a certain procedure laid down for his guidance. Labelling of poisons according to different wordings is another of the new duties imposed on pharmacists; is it to be part of the inspector's work to see that this labelling is carried out properly? And how will the inspector's supervision be correlated to the other Acts which pharmacists have to observe? From the retailers' point of view the new List seems more complicated and indefinite than the old one.—Yours truly,

LISTISPECT (15/7).

### Ordering Poisons for Hospitals

SIR,—Your correspondent "Forensic" (C. & D., July 13, p. 83) has rather inconveniently brought to light a matter which I understand it has been hoped to settle without further publicity. From time to time in the past a wholesale house has raised objection to the supply of a poison to a hospital on the pharmacist's signature, but it is an attitude which does not now seem to prevail, and wholesalers appear either to have classified sales to hospitals as wholesale transactions or to have had regard to the intention rather than the letter of the law. With the advent of the new regulations, however, a definite legislation of the whole position is required.—Yours truly,

### The Advertisement Bill

SIR,—The report of the visit of a deputation to the Minister of Health on the subject of the Medicines and Surgical Appliances (Advertisement) Bill (C. & D.; July 13, p. 56) gives as the two principal objects the prohibition of advertisements of medicines held out for the cure of certain ailments, and giving treatment by correspondence. One other form of advertisement which should be prohibited is the one which professes to publish testimonials from medical men, "whose names cannot be given owing to medical etiquette," and the type which tells the public that "your chemist recommends it." Although we can estimate these claims at their true value, the public are unable to do so, and are only too ready to believe any statement which may have any bearing on the cure of their particular complaint.—Faithfully yours,

TRUAD (16/7).

### Restriction of Legitimate Trading

SIR,—There is a growing tendency on the part of manufacturers of toilet articles to limit by agencies the sale of their products. Does the private pharmacist get the same protection as multiple firms? I have recently opened a modern pharmacy in a good-class district, and have been refused toilet agencies this year but may have the same if interested in 1936. My nearest competitor is a branch of a small company, and if the positions were reversed there is no doubt that it could supply any of these exclusive lines. This is a problem that can only be met by obtaining these specialities (I have proved it can be done) and selling them to the public at reduced prices. Why spend time and money in qualifying and setting up in business to have to refuse legitimate trade? I shall be pleased to know the views of my fellow chemists on this problem.

Yours faithfully,

CUT PRICE (5/7).

### Legal Queries

J. M. (3/58).—At present there is no restriction regarding the sign over your shop, but there undoubtedly will be when Section 3 (2) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, comes into force. A period of grace will presumably be allowed for the removal of such signs.

J. B. (12/86).—A customer may argue that the exposure of the article in the window at an incorrect price is an offer which he or she accepts; but there is no contract because, obviously, there is no common intention. You are not bound to sell goods exposed for sale in the window; although to refuse to do so may cause you a certain amount of harm, you cannot be compelled to sell them.

F. M. (24/58).—For the sale of cider, application must be made in the usual way for the justices' licence to enable the excise licence to be granted. The procedure to be followed in applying for a justices' licence will be found in the C. & D. Diary under the heading "Spirit Laws and Regulations." A licence to sell beer by retail authorises the sale of cider also without further licence, but a licence to sell wine does not. It would, however, usually cost more, as a licence to sell cider "off" can be had for £2, while a beer "off" licence may cost up to £10, according to the annual value of the premises.

### Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

### Green-Fly on Roses

W. F. (10/7) asks concerning the use of a decoction of rhubarb leaves as a spray for killing green-fly on roses.

### The Pharmaceutical Salesman

In the above article (C. & D., June 29, p. 824) the inscription should read "Spectrograms showing absorption band due to vitamin A in A (above) Halibut Liver Oil, B (below) Cod Liver Oil," and not as stated.—Crookes Laboratories.

### " Raw Milk "

I was surprised to find "Xrayser," in his short note on the use of milk as a food (C. & D.), July 13, p. 58) use the the expression "raw milk" no fewer than three times. One can understand the use of the word "raw" in connection with butcher's meat, but to apply it to uncooked milk seems quite indefensible.— $Johnnie\ Raw\ (15/7)$ .

[We wonder what our correspondent thinks of the phrase "raw water" on p. 66 of the same issue.—Editor.]

### Sodium Chlorate

At intervals I come across in various horticultural papers a recommendation of the use of sodium chlorate as a weed-killer, which recommendation I know from personal experience is a sound one. It is often accompanied, however, by various cautionary phrases: "the tin containing it must on no account be dropped as the shock might cause it to explode," and so on.

. . . Is there any authenticated case of an explosion of commercial sodium chlorate? . . . —Martin P. Walker, Pewsey.

### When is a Drug a Chemical?

A subscriber in Rhodesia (3/7) writes:—We have recently come in contact with a problem which may be of interest to C. & D. subscribers. It is to find a definition of drugs and chemicals as applied to pharmacy of to-day. Can you help us by the production of some authoritative definition as to when a drug is a chemical? Our reason for asking is that English wholesale lists do not appear to be uniform in these descriptions, and they do not help us. A further reason is that our local Customs authorities for some years have admitted such items as sod. sulph. and sodium hyposulphite under the tariff "drugs and apothecaryware," whereas now they refuse to classify them under this heading.

# Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

R. F. T. (12/86).—CHLORINATING SWIMMING POOL.—The subject cannot be dealt with satisfactorily in this column, but you will find the information you require in a pamphlet "Chlorination of Water Supplies, Memo. 179 W." (price 1d.), which is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

R. K. (12/86).—Preserving skins.—The process generally followed is to fasten the skins fur side downwards on a board, scrape away all superfluous fat and daily for a week rub into the surface a mixture of alum and salt or wet with a saturated solution of these salts. Drying is effected by using bran, and sometimes arsenical soap is employed to aid in the preservation of the skin from attacks of insects.

B. R. (4/86).—Ointment for angleberries.—The ailment to which you refer is probably "angleberries" and not "nantonberries." The following is an ointment for warts or angleberries:—

Apply to the part night and morning.

C. K. (22/77).—Treatment of Lawns.—The sodium chlorate solution should only be used on paths. A lawn sand prepared on the following lines should be applied to the grass:

Ammonium sulphate ... ... 3 parts
Calcined sulphate of iron ... I part
Sand ... ... ... ... 20 parts

This mixture should be mixed with an equal quantity of rotted leaf mould or good soil, and applied three or four times a year at the rate of 8 oz. per square yard.

Foam (9/77).—Foam bath.—Foam baths may be made by mixing together starch powder 80 parts and coconut oil soap powder 20 parts. This powder is mixed with the water and a rapid current of air is passed through the bath. The following is also used for this purpose:—

Liquid extract of quillaia ... ... 1 oz. Mucilage of tragacanth ... 2 dr.

 $H.~N.~(\superscript{U}{ganda})$  (12/86).—Metal polishes:— The following are formulas for liquid metal polishes:—

	1			111		
Ferric oxide	• • • •	4 OZ.	Petrol			76 parts
Oleic acid		14 OZ.	Silica			18 parts
White petroleum		3 oz.	Stearic acid			6 parts
Oil of mirbane		12 drops				
		_		IV		
	H		Soap			10 parts
Kieselguhr		2 OZ.	Kaolin or fos			
White petroleum	l	16 oz.	Solution of a	mmon	ia	25 parts
Oil of mirbane		12 drops	Petrol			45 parts

W. S. (10/77).—NAIL VARNISH REMOVER.—The following formula for a nail varnish remover should meet your requirements, but the varnish itself is the more likely to be responsible for the cracked nails than the remover:—

 Resorcinol diacetate
 100

 Butyl phthalate
 100

 Ethyl lactate
 500

 Acetone
 450

 Castor oil
 50

W. H. L. (27/86).—Shampoos for greasy hair.—We suggest that your customer try soapless shampoo powders. They are excellent degreasers and for the majority of heads should be followed by the application of a little brilliantine. A good formula is as follows:—

Sulphonated lorol ... ... 2
Borax ... ... ... ... 1
Soda carb. exsicc. ... ... ... 1

At the same time you could suggest some restriction in diet; the majority of women who have greasy heads of hair are corpulent and indulge in too much sugar, chocolates, cocoa, etc. A lotion such as eau de quinine, plus two drachms of liquid ammonia, to a four ounce bottle could be used every other day, the hair being rubbed dry with a towel.

C. & S. (9/86).—Prescription charge.—The following is the correct method of pricing the prescription according to the C. & D. Costing System:—

					d.
Bismuth subnitra	te		gm.	1.0	4.0 8.0
	• • •		gm.	0.2	8·o
Ol. theobrom.			q.s.		2.0
Fiat suppos.	Mitt	e x.	-		
Fee					 16.0
Charge 2s.	6d.				 30.0

C. S. (27/77).—Floor polish.—The recipe to which you refer (xii, P.F., vol. 2) is as follows:—

Hard paraffin ... ...  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ...  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Mineral oil ... ... ... ... 40 oz. ... . . . Oil of turpentine ... ... 20 OZ. Kerosene Kerosene ... Naphthalene ... • • • ... 20 oz. ... ... ...

Dissolve the naphthalene in the turpentine, melt the resin and wax, remove from the fire, and stir in the other ingredients. This is the formula extensively used for the floors of public institutions.

C. B. (1/77).—Pick-me-up.—Either of the following recipes will meet your requirements:—

			1	L			
	Spt. chlo						3ss.
	Spt. amn			• • •		• • •	$\bar{3}$ ss.
	Tr. gentia				• • •		3j:
	Tr. carda	m. co.	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	21J.
	Syrupi	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	. 1	э́1ј.
		• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	ad	Зij.
ro	dosi.						

Caryoph. 3ji,
Rad. valerian. 3jiv.
Cocci cacti 3ji.
Liq. am. fort. 3jis.
Spt. vin. rect. 3xij.
Aq. destil. 3xij.

Macerate for a week; then add:

M. P

Set aside for another week. Filter, and make up to 24 oz. with water.

Dose: 5ij. in water. Usually relieves headache in ten minutes.

### Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 15, 1885

### The British Pharmacopæia, 1885

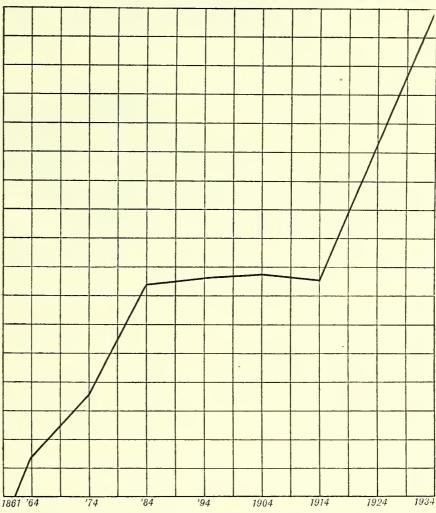
It is expected that the book will be ready for sale in about a month . . . and it may be interesting to give in advance some particulars of its special features. First, we notice that it extends to about 100 more pages than the edition of 1867. . . . No revolution in weights and measures, such as our metricomaniacs would have desired, has been attempted. These are given in the old familiar form, but in a large number of instances a supplementary column has been added, in which the proportions are expressed in parts and fluid parts. . . . Some changes in nomenclature are observable. Alkaloids are all made to end in ina, which will change labels to Quininæ sulph. Morphinæ hydrochlor., etc. . . . The Committee have evidently observed great leniency towards old preparations, and the few omissions will not be greatly mourned. They include areca, dulcamara, elm bark, digitalin, castoreum, iodides of cadmium, iron, and mercury (the green), quinine pills, gentian mixture, atropine solution, and a few preparations of some of the above. Novelties are much more abundant.

**SINCE 1861** 

when records were first kept

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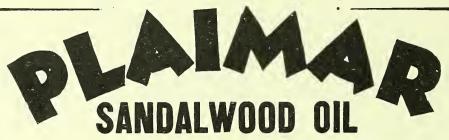
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\* Note.—Luke Howard, F.R.S., made Sodii Bicarb. over 100 years ago but statistical records were not kept before 1861

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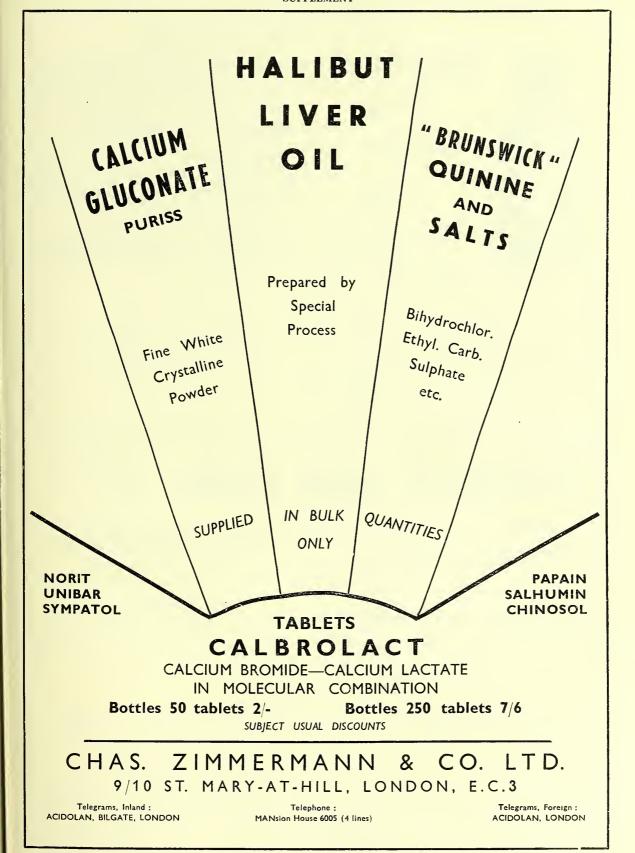
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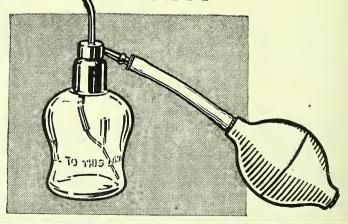
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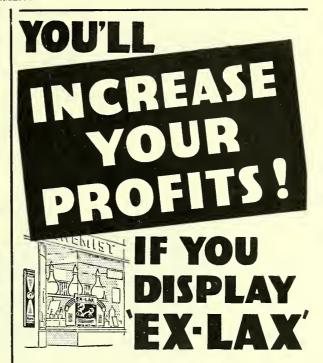
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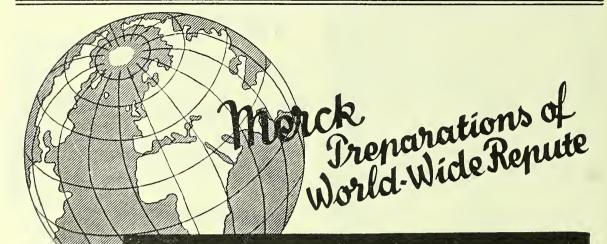
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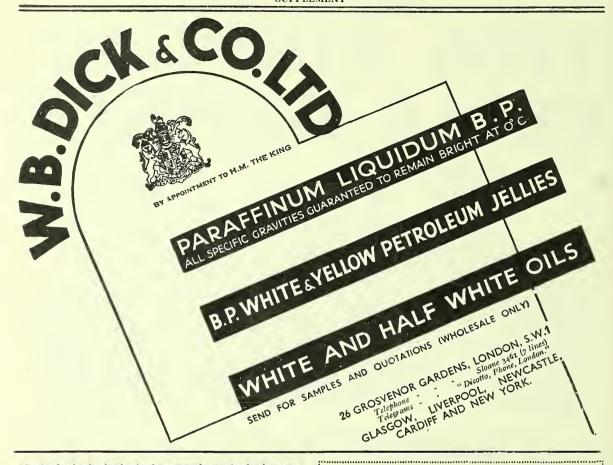
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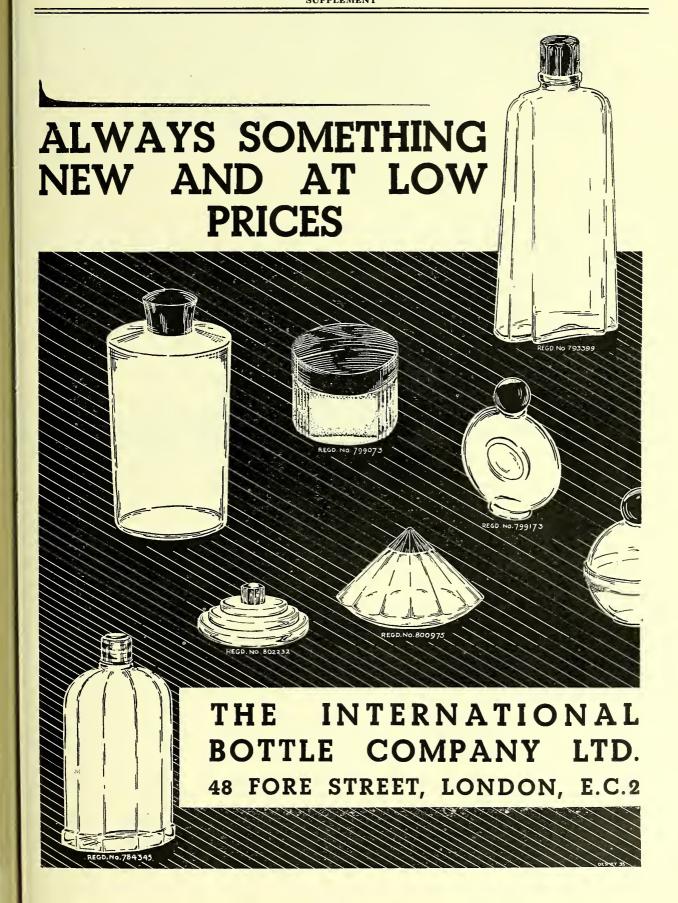
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# DRUGGIST EMIST AND

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

JULY 20, 1935 .

### **ADVERTISEMENT** TARIFF

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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, 28 Essex St., Strand, London, W.C.2 Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London." Telephone: Central 6565 (8 lines).

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2.—ORPINGTON (NEAR).—Medium— and good-class Dispensing lusiness, showing a net profit of approximately £300 per annum; very ow rental; price asked £750; vendor is anxious to sell and will accept he first reasonable offer.

w rental; price asked £750; vendor is anxious to sen and unitaries the first reasonable offer.

3.—FOREST HILL.—Cash retail Business for immediate disposal wing to exceptional circumstances; increasing turnover, at present 20 per week; rent £85 per annum, rising to £90 per annum; sublet 26 per annum; stock estimated to be worth £385 and fixtures about 200; price for immediate disposal £450 all-at.

4.—CHEAM (NEAR).—Middle-class cash retail Business, with Photoraphic; returns for last completed financial year £1,456; net profit 400; good living accommodation, with bathroom; garden; rent £98 er annum; long lease; price asked £1,700, or £350 for the goodwill, blus valuation of stock and fixtures; vendor bought a much larger usiness.

5.—DULWICH (NEAR).—General retail Business, with sub-Postoffice; pharmacy takings f<sub>24</sub> to f<sub>25</sub> per week; Post Office remuneration
ust over f<sub>5</sub> per week; double-fronted shop, well fitted; clean stock;
pacious living accommodation, bathroom; rent f<sub>75</sub>, rising to f<sub>80</sub>;
vice all-at f<sub>1,2</sub>50, f<sub>1,000</sub> down.

6.—NORTH LONDON.—Business and Branch for disposal owing to

6.—NORTH LONDON.—Business and Branch for disposal owing to ll-health; combined cash turnover £2,300, plus panel, which amounts to bout £560 per annum; excellent profits; stock and fixtures worth tout £1,300; very low rentals; further details to genuine applicants.

7.—CLAPHAM.—Middle-class Business, with Photographic; in-reasing turnover, present rate being £27 to £28 per week; low rental; rice £700 or near offer.

8.—HENDON (NEAR).—General Retail Business, with small Panel; urnover approximately £1,600 per annum; good profits; stock and stures worth about £480; self-contained flat, at present subjet at 1 5s. per week; price all-at £850, or valuation terms entertained.

9.—LONDON, S.E. (BUSY MAIN ROAD).—Cash Retail Business, with ide line; total turnover averages nearly £100 per week; spacious double-roated corner shop; moderate rental; great scope is offered, and the urnover has been over £250 per week within the last three years; further etails to genuine applicants.

etails to genuine applicants.

10.—ANERLEY (NEAR).—Medium-class Business, established over 80 years; trade last year £1,256; gross profit £449; double-fronted shop; stock and fixtures worth about £600; rent £100; sublet £52; price asked,

stock and fixtures worth about £600; rent £100; sublet £52; price asked, £750; open to offer.

11.—WORCESTERSHIRE.—Very old-established Business, returning about £5,000 a year; heavy stock; large house; reut £320 per annum; long lease; vendor contemplates retirement; particulars only on receipt of Banker's reference.

12.—SURREY (FEW MILES OUT).—Good-class Gencral Retail Business; takings about £1,800 per annum; audited accounts; net profit £450; beautiful shop, well fitted and stocked; long lease at £125; excellent living accommodation; cultivated garden; price all-at £1,400, or valuation terms entertained; reasonable sum for goodwill.

23.—SOMERSET (IMPORTANT TOWN).—High-class Dispensing

cellent living accommodation; cultivated garden; price all-at £1,400, or valuation terms entertained; reasonable sum for goodwill.

13.—SOMERSET (IMPORTANT TOWN).—High-class Dispensing Business, with increasing turnover, present rate about £40 weekly; excellent profits; corner position; stock and fixtures worth about £850; rent £120; flat over; offers invited.

14.—PUTNEY (NEAR).—Middle-class Dispensing Business; established 14 years; returns at the rate of over £1,100 per annum; good profits; good living accommodation; part sublet for £45 per annum; total rent £100 per annum; price all-at £650 or near offer.

15.—WEST COUNTRY (HEALTH RESORT).—Good-class Dispensing Business, offering scope for improvement; returns for last completed financial year £2,775, under management; double-fronted shop, occupying excellent position; very valuable lease; excellent sublet; further details on application.

16.—WILTSHIRE.—Country Retail Business; extablished 40 years; feturns exceed £1,100 per annum; rent £44 per annum; good living accommodation (six rooms), garage and well-stocked garden; vendor purchased another business and will accept first reasonable offer; price asked £225 for goodwill, plus valuation, in all about £600.

17.—CORNISH COAST.—Seaside Business, with Photographic and Optical; returns approach £2,200; gross profit over £800; rent £130; sublet £52; price asked £1,600 all-at, or £500 for the lease and goodwill, plus valuation of stock and fixtures.

18.—PITSEA (NEAR).—Branch Business for disposal; present takings f10 to f11 weekly, plus small Panel; scope for increase; double-fronted shop; net rent 17s. per week inclusive; price £125, plus stock at

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Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.

of the jollowing businesses at present available for purchase.

(C1) WILTSHIRE.—Unopposed business, turnover £22 weekly; rent £44, rates £10; good living accommodation with garage; owner has bought larger business and requires to realise immediately; stock and fittings approximately £370; £595 or near offer accepted.

(C2) LONDON, S.F..—Good residential suburb, general family business on main road doing £20 weekly under lady management; lock-up; rent £55 inclusive; valuation stock and fixtures accepted, estimated £300,£400; £550 all-in for quick sale.

(C3) LONDON, N.W.—Death vacancy; well situated, busy shopping thoroughtare; scope for increase; living accommodation at present sublet but probably available; returns 1934 over £1,600; rent £182, sublets £01; stock and fixtures approximately £1,000; £1,250 or near

sublet but probably available; returns 1934 over £1,600; rent £182, sublets £91; stock and fixtures approximately £1,030; £1,250 or near offer accepted.

(C4) GI,OUCESTERSHIRE,—Main-road pharmacy near large centre; 1934 returns £1,100; living accommodation; good N.H.I.; rent £90, rates £25; stock £500 (could be reduced); fixtures £440; £800 accepted for quick sale, subject to stock adjustment.

(C5) NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,—General business with good N.H.I. and clinic supplies; rent and rates £78 per annum; ill-health reason for selling; living accommodation not used at present; first reasonable offer near £850 accepted; stock and fixtures estimated £600.

(C6) SOUTH-EAST COAST.—Good general and photographic business with living accommodation in busy shopping street; rent £200; stock estimated £500 is price required for stock, fittings, lease and goodwill £2,000; offers may be considered.

(C7) WALES, SOUTH—Attractive double-fronted pharmacy, with hairdressing saloon; good living accommodation; 1135 returns exceed £2,000; rent £100; good family connection; ill-health cause of sale; price £1,300, stock and fixtures estimated approximately £900.

(C8) MIDDLESEX,—General family business, easily worked; returns

(C8) MIDDLESEX.—General family business, easily worked; returns 1934 over £2,600; N.H.I. important; present rent £160; good living accommodation; good reasons for disposal; £1,600 or offer, which includes £1,100 for stock and fittings.

(C9) LONDON, W.3.—Old-established; returns £1,350; lock-up; inclusive rent £80; stock approximately £500; price £800 to include stock, fittings, lease and goodwill; offers considered.

(Cro) LONDON, S.W.—Cash pharmacy with optical connection about £350, total returns approximately £2,100; property for sale or lease granted; stock and fixtures estimated £1,000; total price £1,350.

(C11) WORCESTERSHIRE.—Main-road pharmacy in nice district; good living accommodation; ill-health cause of sale; returns £1,500;

good N.H.I. and private dispensing; premises sold or leased at £100 per annum; stock and fittings £1,200 approximately; price £1,400 or near offer.

(C12) I,ONDON, S.E.—Exceptionally good profit-earning business situated in thickly populated district; turnover for 1934 financial year, £2,115; net profit approximately £500; certified accounts; reasonable overheads; house available if required (at present sublet); price all-at

(C13) NORWOOD .--Attractive modern pharmacy occupying prominent position in busy shopping street; old-established, but neglected for a long period; is now showing good progress and is capable of substantial increase; present returns £1,250/£1,300 per annum; net profit to owner-proprietor upwards of £300; reasonable purchase price; early enquiry strongly advised.

strongly advised.

(Ct4) LEEDS.—Good-class dispensing, toilet and photo business with good scope; established 7 years; present owner must sell owing to ill-health; turnover £1,676, estimated 38 per cent. gross profit; good living accommodation at present sublet at 22s. 6d. week; rent £120; stock estimated £500, fittings £350; £1,050 price for quick sale.

(Ct5) LONDON, S.W.—Cash business established 7 years; well-populated industrial area; average turnover £1,250; rent and rates £60; proprietor giving up retail; N.H.I. 350 per month; accountants' figures available; stock approximately £250; price £550 or offer.

(Ct6) WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Attractive modern pharmacy with up-to-date flat; steadily increasing turnover; returns for 1034-35 £1,363; gross profit £471; net profit £335; accountants' figures available; good reason for disposing; price £300 or near offer.

(Ct7) LONDON, S.W.—Good family pharmacy; turnover average £1,650; good gross and net profit; lock-up double-fronted shop; lease at £05 rising to £100; N.H.I. average 400 per month; scope for optics; price £500 or one or offer.

(Ct8) LONDON, EAST.—Easily worked business in good district;

(Ct8) LONDON, EAST.—Easily worked business in good district; returns £1,330; present rent £75 inclusive, flat above if required; owner for health reasons removing to country; no opposition on same shopping road; illness compels sale; £950 accepted; stock and fittings estimated

(C10) MANCHESTER (NEAR).—Combined pharmacy and optical business, optical capable of increase; total returns £29 weekly; rent £92 ros.; good living accommodation; business easily worked; stock and fixtures (including optical) estimated £950; price £1,250 or near

Valuations for transfer, probate, income tax, etc., promptly executed at economical rates.

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1.—SUSSEX COAST.—Good-class Dispensing and Family business; scope for Toilet and Photo trade; turnover £1,900, gross profits over £700; attractive lock-up shop in improving position; well fitted and stocked; price £1,450; personally recommended.

2.—HERTS.—Good Middle-class Cash Retail; in main-road position in important town; returns about £30 weekly; plenty of scope; large shop with house attached; illness compels sale; price £850 or offer; personally recommended.

3.—SURREY (20 miles out).—Old-established Business; main road; good residential town; present returns about £1,350; was doing over £1,700; scope in younger hands; books audited; own property; long lease granted; price £1,100 or near offer.

4.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS (near).—Unopposed Business; in rapidly growing district; returns £1,034; net profit £233; rent £50; stock and fixtures worth £370; price £475 or offer.

5.—KENT COAST.—Light General Retail with good Photo connection; returns over £900, increasing; attractive shop, with modern house; excellent stock; price £500; central position; low rent; price for quick sale £250.

7.—WESTCLIFF.—Light Family Retail, with Prescribing; returns £1,363, net profit £335; audited books; attractive corner pharmacy, with modern flat over; stock worth over £400; price £800, or £350, plus stock at valuation.

8.—LONDON, N. (few miles out).—Old-established Good-class Business; returns under manager £1,750; plenty of scope; splendid position; corner Pharmacy, with large house; valuable lease; price about £1,400 or valuation terms arranged.

9.—EAST HAM (near).—Progressive Cash Retail with excellent Panel; returns under management nearly £1,400, net profit about £350; modern Pharmacy; price £725 or offer, and £1,000 for property; £700 mortgage can be transferred.

10.—ESSEX SUBURB.—Light Cash Retail, with good Panel; main-road position; present returns abont £35 weekly, increasing; attractive shop; good house; low rent; price £900; strongly recommended.

11.—LONDON

ing; attractive shop; good house; low rent; price £900; strongly recommended.

11.—LONDON, E.—Well-established Drug and Photo Store; returns £700 under indifferent management; splendid chance for Chemist; price, including freehold, £500, plus stock at valuation (about £80).

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THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

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Special Offer—Manchester, near. An excellent business in good middle-class district for sale owing to ill-health of vendor. Returns 236 per week including N.H.I. 1000 scripts per month. Rent £100 per annum including rates. Great opportunity for further increase. Vendor will accept £1000 or very near offer.

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### BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

BERKS.—Freehold Drug Store, with Kodak Agency, on main London Road; good living accommodation, garage and good garden; growing district; a real chance for a Chemist; accountants' figures; no opposition. 197/7, Office of this Paper.

DEVON.—Chemist's, with Newsagency, in large prosperous village; turnover £1,250, audited figures; no opposition; large house and garden; rent £26 per annum; rates £3 per annum; long lease; £400, s.a.v. Apply 199/13, Office of this Paper.

LONDON SUBURB.—Excellent opportunity to secure a genuine Light Cash Retail, with good Panel, in busy main road; has been neglected; present takings about £35 weekly; will soon be doing £40; attractive shop with good living accommodation; all in good order; fully stocked; price £900 cash. 264/548, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Vendor offers excellent business for sale owing to health reasons; receipts £1,750 per annum; N.H.I. £40 per month; rent £2 weekly, including rates; expenses low; price £975 all. 264/545, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Owner retiring. For Sale, the Old-established Business carried on for the last 26 years by F. J. H. Wrothwell, M.P.S., at 79 Russell Street; excellent house attached; reasonable rent or property may be acquired; stock and fixtures at valuation and small goodwill; about £400 required.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Stock and fixtures at valuation; Old-established Chemist's Business, present owner 24 years, for immediate disposal; large double-fronted shop with rooms above, 2 cellars, large yard and garage; rent £75 per annum; certified returns; plenty scope and sound reason for selling; Medicated wines and Kodak; N.H.I.; good opening and accommodation for optics. Apply Pharmacist, 19 Frederick Street, South Shields.

CURREY.—Family and Dispensing Business; established 50 years; main-road position; returns between £1,300 and £1,400; rent £80 p.a.; lease 13 years; Kodak Agency; excellent house and garden; a flat can be let for £52 p.a.; good reasons for disposal; price £875. 200/17, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Old-established Business in delightfully situated town; good-class steady trade; shop well fitted and stocked; low overheads; splendid position; substantial house, garden, warehouses; increasing turnover; over £6,000 required; no triflers; banker's reference. 193/45, Office of this Paper.

WILTSHIRE.—Must be sold quickly, owner bought larger business; country Pharmacy; good house, garden, garage, water and electric light; turnover £1,110, steadily increasing; good percentage net profit; very low expenses; stock £290, fixtures £80; goodwill asked £200; a low "all-in" figure will be accepted for a quick sale. Reply 200/55, Office of this Paper.

A SUBSTANTIAL Business for Sale, doing Retail and Wholesale; sound concern; established 12 years; registered trade marks; easily worked; progressive district; capital required £7,000-28,000; only those giving satisfactory references replied to. 264/547, Office of this Paper.

A TTRACTIVE Pharmacy in growing district; established 1933; present returns about £22 per week and steadily increasing; low rent and rates; price £700. 200/41, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN, very old-established, in London suburb; good-sized Optical connection; excellent trading position in principal main road; modern shop, commodious premises; small living accommodation, which can be used or let off; good reason for selling; new owner should improve turnover; price about \$1,200, or offer, or valuation terms; accountants' figures available. 200/2, Office of this Paper.

DRUG STORES (newly established under management).—Opportunity for Pharmacist; situated Surrey town; attractive shop close to doctors; low rental; will sell as going concern, or fixtures alone; 5-ft. Drug Run, Dispensing Screen with Nest of Drawers, Perfume Case Front; 4-ft. Wall Case; nearest offer £30. Advertiser, 252 High Street, Aldershot.

DRUG STORES, Potteries; established 25 years; reason for sale, Paper. 196/5, Office of this

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for young Qualified Chemist to acquire a good-class Business on new estate; no opposition; at present under poor management; takings £15 weekly, showing sood profit; overheads very low; scope for substantial increase in takings under personal supervision; price £300. 200/50, Office of this Paper.

GOOD Chemist's business for sale in Co. Durham; turnover £3,000; shop well fitted £250, well stocked about £500; full Wine licence; Kodak and Ucal Agencies; owner owns property, prefers to sell or could give a good lease to purchaser; reason for sale owner bought another business; full particulars to bona-fide inquirers only; bankers' references required on application. 199/4, Office of this Paper.

INDIVIDUAL Attention would rapidly increase the turnover of this business, which is for sale at "stock and fixtures at valuatiou" only; has been run as a branch with no supervision; great scope for Optics, which has been started, but never developed. Apply Carter, Chemist, Baron's Court, W.6. 'Phone: Riverside 6330.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Country Departmental Store comprising Chemist, Drapery and Outfitting Departments; turnover £6,000 at good prices, with scope for expansion; good living accommodation, with large garden, at reasonable rent; agreed price for goodwill and lease; stock and fixtures at valuation; total approximately £3,000; full details at interview; banker's reference required. 200/32, Office of this Paper.

SOUND going concern for immediate disposal, near London in a rapidly growing neighbourhood; living accommodation and room for garage; genuine reasons for sale; net profit averages £400 to owner-proprietor; rent moderate; stock and fixtures £750; goodwill by negotiation. Apply 200/49, Office of this Paper.

### BUSINESSES WANTED.

MIDLANDS preferred; minimum takings £25 per week; Agricultural district; gentleman wishing to retire can negotiate in confidence. Write "Pharmacist," c/o Messrs. Ayrton Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

CENUINE Business required by Qualified, married, in small district or small market town; turnover £1,250-£1,500; Midlands or near. All details, in strict confidence, to 199/12, Office of this Paper.

WANTED to Purchase, Chemist's Business in good position, preferably South of England; only highest-class business with large turnover entertained. P.C.B. 170/15, Office of this Paper.

### PREMISES TO LET.

KEY POSITION.—Splendid opportunity; Chemist urgently needed; busy main road; modern double-fronted large shop, adjoining several doctors; no opposition; rent £195; Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon at rear let fully fitted at £143; upper part, 5 rooms, can be let, leaving rent-free occupation; lease granted for price of fittings, £550. Townsley, 161 East India Dock Road, London, £1.4.

L OCK-UP Shop, suitable for Chemist, in main Holloway Road; £100 p.a. inclusive. Claude Leigh, 16 Hanover Square, W.1. Mayfair 5454.

SHOP TO LET, Hendon.—Unique opening for up-to-date Chemist, rent £80 p.a. inclusive, also flat if required at £75 p.a. Full particulars Box 250, T. C. Bench, Ltd., 3 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

TO LET.—Lock-up Chemist's Shop on the Top-o'-th'-Brow Housing Estate (462 houses). Apply Housing Director, Westminster Bank Chambers, Old Hall Street North, Bolton.

### PREMISES FOR SALE.

RASTBOURNE (Mountfield Road, Hampden Park).—Excellent opening for Chemist in handsome parade of shops with upper parts now being erected at instance of large new estate (already about 500 houses erected); no opposition; freehold £975; small deposit, balance as rent. Sole Agents, Owen & Co., 20 High Holborn, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 7001/2).

HULL.—New Shop and House; splendid corner position; growing neighbourhood; remarkable opportunity for Chemist; no opposition; only £850. Goodman, "Leyton Chambers," Paragon Street, Hull.

### AGENCIES.

HUNGARY.—Agencies wanted by Importer of Cosmetics, Photo Articles (Films), Toilet Goods and allied products, for own account; first-class references. Offers and samples to Maybaum László, Budapest VI. Király u. 30.

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### NOTICE.

### **IRISH DRUG ASSOCIATION**

We wish to give notice to all manufacturers and wholesalers doing business in the Irish Free State that we are now compiling a list of those firms who agreed, or may agree, to confine their products to Pharmaceutical Chemists and Registered Druggists.

As this list will shortly be in circulation amongst the retail trade, any firm who inadvertently has not been approached is advised to communicate immediately with the Secretary, Mr. R. J. Kidney, F.S.A.A., 12-14 College Green, Dublin.

Dated 18th July, 1935.

### PARTNERSHIPS.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

PROPOSED NEW LONDON LABORATORY for Beauty Preparations and Cosmetics.—Capable young Manufacturer who can produce an extensive range of effective lines (from original recipes, some of which have for 25 years enjoyed success on the Continent) seeks Partner, preferably Sales-Developer, having £1,000 available. P.C.B. 170/26, Office of this Paper.

£500 IN Readiness.—Experienced Retail Chemist seeks to utilise this amount to the mutual advantage of proprietor(s) and self in responsible post or partnership; could take rull control and responsibility of Retail concern; interview; disengaged. 200/42, Office of this Paper.

### BUSINESS OFFERS.

S.W. LONDON.—A Printer, established 1926, with £2,000 plant and £3,000 turnover, would like to meet a qualified Chemist with £2,000 to invest in sound business proposition, combining a qualified Chemist's business and Printers to mutual advantage; exceptional opportunity for sound capital investment; principals only write H. S. Co., Ltd., 4 Popes Road, Brixton, London, S.W.9.

### APPOINTMENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Demonstrators in Pharmacy, full-time and part-time. Stipends, full-time £250, part-time £125 per annum. Duties to commence September 29, 1935. Candidates should possess a University degree and Pharmaceutical qualifications.

All applications must be sent not later than August 1 to the Registrar, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

### APPRENTICES.

DYSON & CO., Chemists, 35 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.7, have a vacancy for a well-educated Youth as Apprentice.

YOUNG Lady (19) desires Apprenticeship with High-class Pharmacy; some knowledge Dispensing. Dowling, 23 Oxberry Avenue, S.W.6.

 $Y^{\rm OUTH}$  (19), passed Inter. B.Pharm., requires Apprenticeship in good-class Pharmacy, preferably City or West End. P.C.B. 170/17, Office of this Paper.

### SITUATIONS OPEN.

### RETAIL (HOME).

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

BIRMINGHAM Chemists require a smart, reliable Junior Assistant; top salary paid to right man requiring permanent situation. 199/23, Office of this Paper.

BRADFORD District.—Young Qualified Assistant wanted immediately; must be accurate Dispenser, good Window-dresser and of smart appearance. Apply, giving full particulars regarding experience and training, also references, etc., 199/3, Office of this Paper.

CITY.—Qualified and Unqualified Assistant; 5 ft. 6 ins. or more; must be young and quick; hours 8.30 to 7.30; no Sunday or holiday duties. Percy E. Underwood, 25 Walbrook, E.C.4.

HOVE.—Qualified Lady Assistant required (25-30) for high-class Drug Store. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, height, salary required, etc., to 199/9 Office of this Paper.

HUDDERSFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY (500 Beds).—Applications are invited from duly Qualified persons for the post of Pharmacist; to commence duty on the 9th of September. Applicants must have had experience in the requisitioning of Drugs, etc., and preferably some Hospital experience; commencing salary £195 a year, plus lunch and tea; applications, together with copies of recent testimonials, to reach the undersigned not later than the 5th of August. H. J. Johnson, General Superintendent and Secretary.

HULL.—Qualified Assistant wanted, permanent; male or female (elderly man considered); state full particulars, age, experience, salary and references. 201/3, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.11.—Wanted at once, Assistant, Male (about 24) for good-class business; Counter and Dispensing; permanency. Apply, stating usual particulars, A. Woolf, 229 Golders Green Road.

MANCHESTER.—Pharmacist required early August, either sex; must be energetic; permanency for suitable person. Please state experience, age, height and wage required; recent photo if possible, to be returned. 263/543, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Smart Assistant required in September; good Counterhand; enclose photograph and state salary required; permanency to right man. 198/10, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.A.A. —QUALIFIED Assistant required, near Lonrequired, also when free. 200/26, Office of this Paper.

A CAPABLE Manager required for new business about to be opened in London; applicant required to invest £250; good salary and 25 per cent. share of profits will be paid to the right man; money secured; give full particulars in first instance. 193/44, Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG Qualified Manager required to open small new Branch; no previous managerial experience necessary, but good training and credentials essential; remuneration on salary and commission basis. Apply, with photograph (to be returned), giving full particulars of experience, age and when at liberty. Cale, 20 Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.

CAPABLE Male Assistant (about 24 years of age) wanted for high-class business. Send full particulars and photo, but no testimonials, to Nathl. Smith & Co., Montpellier, Cheltenham.

EXPERIENCED Unqualified Counter Assistant (male); expert knowledge Truss and Belt Fitting an advantage (age about 35); for the right man a permanency. Apply, giving full particulars, with references and salary required, interviews by appointment, to Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109-113 Bethnal Green Road, E.2 (10 mins. Liverpool Street).

### PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTO-GRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 100 to 150 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

JUNIOR Assistant (male) required for good-class business, with Photographic experience; state full particulars, age and salary required (outdoors); photo if possible. H. Smith, Lauriston, North Parade, Horsham, Sussex.

JUNIOR Assistant required, Unqualified; lady or gentleman; must be good Window-dresser and of good address; write, giving experience, age, salary required, enclosing photo if possible. Vacancy for an Apprentice shortly occurs. John L. Thompson, Rayners Lane, Pinner.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, Dispensing, Counter, etc., until autumn. Monks, 106 Coldharbour Lane, S.E.5.

JUNIOR, young, Unqualified, for permanency; good Window-dresser and accustomed to N.H.I. Dispensing; London, E.; please send usual particulars of experience and salary required. 200/44, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant required, Unqualified; good Window-dresser; hours 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 9 p.m.; weekly half-day off; state age, experience and salary required. Wilson & Co., 20 Chapel Street, Islington, London, N.1 (near "Angel").

LOCUM, Qualified; August 12-28 inclusive; good Counter, Photographic and Dispensing (N.H.I.); Ealing district. All particulars to Hardy, c/o Evans, Chemist, 12 Northfield Avenue, West Ealing, W.13.

LOCUM, Qualified, either sex, required for period August 8th to August 22nd; must be experienced in all branches. Full particulars of experience and salary required to Jaffe, Ltd., 91A The Broadway, Ilford, Essex.

L OCUM, Qualified (male), July 22 to August 3, or July 29 to August 10; light Retail, Dispensing, Photography (no D. and P.); no Sunday duty. Full particulars to Hey, Ltd., Chemists, York.

MANAGER (about 30), Qualified, male, for six weeks starting about August. Full particulars in first letter (Counterman preferred) to Ashworth, Chemist, Weybridge.

MANAGER, Gent. (about 30), Qualified, married, wanted early Angust for new Branch, S.E. London suburb, with accommodation over shop; good Window-dresser and Photo knowledge essential. Full particulars, age, experience and salary required, to 199/7, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACY.—Female Assistant required for South-Eastern District; must have had general Pharmaceutical and shop experience. Apply in writing, state age and experience, to the Staff Managef, Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., 148 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. Endorse envelope "Pharmacy." Note.—Canvassing of members of the General Committee or officials will disqualify.

QUALIFIED Assistant (male) wanted for West End Dispensing business; write, stating age, height, experience, with references, salary required, when disengaged. Apply 200/45, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for North Wales town; Welshspeaking essential. State age, experience and salary required, and when at liberty to 200/19, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; single Gentleman or Lady; permanency. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to Wm. Everard White & Son, 7 Market Street, Gainsborough, Lincs.

QUALIFIED Lady required for Counter and Dispensing; market town 25 miles from London; state experience, salary, etc. Richards & Bowring, Ltd., The Pharmacy, Wickford, Essex.

QUALIFIED Locum, August 12-17 inclusive. State age, experience and references to Cordey, Chemist, 28 Ampthill Road, Bedford.

QUALIFIED Locum; Kent, 35 minutes from London; easy post; September 2nd to September 28th, inclusive. Apply 200/38, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Locum; young; reliable; well recommended; possible permanency; August 3.17. Mitchell, 6 Lewisham Road, S.E.13.

REQUIRED immediately, Young Lady for Office; thorough know-ledge of Retail Pharmacy; preference given to applicant with knowledge of shorthand and typing; office hours; salary £2 per week. The Secretary, Churchills Chemists, Ltd., 350 High Road, Tottenham, N.17.

QUALIFIED, Senior, required shortly; must be quick and very reliable dispenser and used to good-class trade. Kirkman, Chemist, New Milton, Hants.

QUALIFIED Superintendent required (permanency) in August for a small country business; light duties; moderate salary; comfortable situation; would suit active middle-aged man. Kemp, 9 Park Avenue, Madeley, Shropshire.

TWO Young Unqualified Lady Assistants wanted immediately; full particulars regarding experience, age and salary required, references (to bear the strictest investigation) and photograph, to be returned. The Secretary, Churchills Chemists, Ltd., 350 High Road, Tottenham, N.17.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted end of July or earlier. Give full particulars and references and state commencing salary expected. 201/11, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Junior Assistant required at once; Dispensing and Photographic knowledge. H. H. Cuthbert, Sundridge Park, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED at Once for short season in seaside village, Unqualified Assistant, with Photo knowledge; must be smart Counterhand. Apply Kirkland, Chemist, New Romney, Kent.

WANTED, from July 22 to August 3, Qualified locum. Hudson, 12 Allenby Parade, Waxlow Manor Estate, Southall. 'Phone 1725.

WANTED immediately, Qualified Manager (age 25 to 30); must have good all-round experience and references that will bear the strictest investigation. Full particulars as to age, salary required, etc., references and photograph, to be returned, to The Secretary, Tanners, Chemists, 350 High Road, Tottenham, N.17.

WANTED.—Lady Assistant, Qualified, also Unqualified; for beginning of August; good-class suburban business; Sheffield; permanency; must be smart and have good references. Reply, with photograph, stating age, salary, experience, when disengaged, to 200/7, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—Qualified Locum, towards end of August or early part of September. Give references and state terms to Freeman, Chemist, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.

WANTED, September 2 to 7 inclusive, smart Unqualified, for Counter; must be well up in Photography and Toilets. Write full particulars Pelling, 17 Turnham Green Terrace, Chiswick.

YOUNG, Capable, Qualified Assistant required in good-class business near London. Write, stating salary, etc., to 6 Porchester Road, W.2.; also Qualified Lady locum, August 17-30.

YOUNG Qualified Man required as Assistant for East London Business; must be quick, accurate Dispenser; please state age, experience and salary required; if possible send photograph, which will be returned. Also Unqualified Locum required from August 6th to 17th. Replies to 201/2, Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE.

LEADING London Manufacturers of finest Toilet Soaps and Perfumery have vacancy for young, educated and experienced Representative for Warwick, Worcs, Notts, Northants and Eastern Counties, etc., etc.; salary, expenses and commission ensuring good prospects for competent man. Write fullest details of experience and age to 263/542, Office of this Paper.

LEDGER Clerk, Junior, required for Wholesale Druggist; neat writing essential. Apply by letter, with particulars, to 264/549, Office of this Paper.

OPPORTUNITY occurs for provincial Representatives already calling on Chemists to represent London Manufacturers of quality Toilet Preparations; established connection essential; permanencies for right men; several districts available. Write fully, in confidence, to 264/555, Office of this Paper.

REGISTERED Pharmaceutical Chemist required to act as Laboratory Superintendent; London or Hull area; few hours a week only; suit retired M.P.S. Apply 264/551, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required to call upon Chemists and Factories with well-known Iodine preparation; commission only; applicants must have sound connection in Wales and/or West of England. 264/553, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted for the sale of B.P. Bismuth Carbonate and B.P. Potassium Iodide, etc., throughout the country; only those fully conversant with the Drug Trade need apply; can work with own line if not competitive. Write in confidence, stating ground covered, etc., to 264/546, Office of this Paper.

PEPRESENTATIVES required by Manufacturing Chemists, about to introduce a new Pharmaceutical Speciality, in all districts ou a commission basis; product has a wide sphere of application and will be suitably advertised. Write, with full particulars, 198/12, Office of this Paper.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST Required for City Wholesale Druggists; must be quick and accurate. Apply by letter, giving full particulars and salary required, to 264/550, Office of this Paper.

TWO Experienced Female Laboratory Assistants required, cosmetic factory; familiar with Face Powder making. Apply 264/552, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—A really efficient free-lance Salesman to carry really efficient medicinal side-lines; London district; particulars of connection. P.C.B. 170/22, Office of this Paper.

WELL-KNOWN High-class Perfumery and Toilet House requires experienced London Representative with established connection; excellent opportunity for first-class man; salary, commission, expenses. Apply 264/544, Office of this Paper.

### COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **NEW YORK**

A well-established corporation producing ALKALOIDS, GLUCOSIDES, PLANT EXTRACTS, and allied products requires the services of a skilled MANUFACTURING CHEMIST to take charge of the fine chemical division of their polarity.

division of their plant.

It is essential that the applicant shall have had reasonable experience in the production of such items on a commercial scale and must possess initiative for the development of new products of a similar nature.

The position affords an excellent opportunity for advance-

ment to the right man.

Ment to the right han.
Applicants will be interviewed in London during August.—
Write giving particulars of qualifications, experience and salary required, to 263/521, Office of this Paper.

WANTED for East Africa.—Qualified Chemist with practical knowledge of Optics and Photography; good Counter experience; abstainer preferred; 3 years' agreement; submit copies testimonials, specifying record, age and qualifications. Write "W.," c/o Streets, 6 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

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### RETAIL (HOME).

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

A DVERTISER recommends his Lady Assistant (23; Hall Certificate) for any responsible position; keen, honest, efficient; declining trade sole reason for parting. 264/554, Office of this

AN Experienced Assistant, Dispenser; accustomed to good-class Retail business; well recommended; London area preferred; tall, single; permanency. 194/5, Office of this Paper.

A S Locum or Temporary Assistant; abstainer; London and Pro-vincial experience; at liberty August 2nd; male. "H. G.," Chemist, 42 Alexandra Road, Southampton.

A SSISTANT, Unqualified (middle-aged), active, reliable and experienced; retail or wholesale; Manchester district preferred; part or whole time; moderate salary; disengaged. Hudson, 37 Park Road, Hale, Cheshire.

A SSISTANT; West End experience; disengaged August 4; Counter and Dispensing; good reference; locum or permanency. Write to M. G. Birch, 4 Melrose Gardens, Shepherds Bush, W.6.

BEST type experience and recommendations; locum; Unregistered; vacant dates July 29 to August 3, August 19 to September 7, September 23 onwards. "Melrose," Bristol Road, Brighton (Hove 4227).

 ${
m B^{RANCH}}$  Manager; capable and energetic; thorough knowledge of all duties; London. 200, 39, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Manager, M.P.S. (30), married, seeks change to post with more scope; 15 years' experience London, Brighton, provincial, last 7 years as manager; accustomed to brisk, good-class Family business with heavy Dispensing; free at one month's notice. 200/25, Office of this Paper.

F.S.M.C., UNQUALIFIED Pharmacist, 16 years' experience, desires permanent position with Chemist-Optician; undeniable references. C. H. Green, 49 Stanmore Road, Stevenage, Herts.

LADY DISPENSER, Hall Qualifications (age 22 years); four years' first-class experience; excellent testimonial; disengaged; Southern area or London district preferred. Davey, Redcot, Menin Way, Farnham.

LADY Dispenser desires post; Hall qualification; part time or full time; experienced; Brighton or near. 8 Prestonville Road, Brighton, 1.

L OCUM or Manager, near Manchester; reliable; disengaged from July 29; all-round experience; reference Woolleys. Julius Levi, M.P.S., 18 King's Road, Sedgley Park, Manchester.

L OCUM, permanent; varied experience; proprietor 7 years; partner Southend; energetic; middle age; Unregistered. Morgan, 55 Clarence Street, Lower Broughton, Salford.

L OCUM.—Qualified Manager desires engagement, August 26 to September 7; London or S.W. England. "Chemist," 7 West Street, Ashburton, Devon.

L OCUM, Qualified, middle age; active; reliable; well recommended; been in own business. H. D., Glenside, Cecil Avenue, Paignton, Devon.

L OCUM, Qualified; Optical and Chiropody experience; dates, August 4 to September 1, September 16 to October 31. "Chemicus," c/o Messrs. Latham, Main Street, Shirebrook, near Mansfield.

L OCUM, Young Lady, Hall; free July 29 to August 10; thoroughly capable; Retail and Dispensing; good references; suit Chemist or Doctor. N. Jones, 30 Evelyn Street, Swindon.

M.P.S. SEEKS locum work; London area; trustworthy and energetic; disengaged July 29. "M.," c/o Eclectic Press, 9 Sandland Street, W.C.1.

M.P.S. (32), at present managing, desires change, perences; free at month's notice. Mr. D. Cooper, 21 Steele's Road, N.W.3.

M.P.S. (30), married, excellent all-round London and provincial experience, seeks change; used to quick medium trade; modern Display man; London or near. "Chemist," 10A Beresford Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.

PART-TIME.—Qualified; hours as arranged; good West End experience; highest references; London. 200/1, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, experienced all departments Retail business, middle-aged, reliable, progressive, desires engagement as Manager or Superintendent; Sussex Coast or near; September 1; moderate salary. M.P.S., Downs View, Shripney, Bognor Regis.

QUALIFIED (27); accustomed to quick Cash trade and heavy Dispensing; 3 years manager. Chemist, Newlyn, Lyndhurst,

QUALIFIED Locum (29) now booking August-September; highly recommended; conscientious and reliable. Harris, 21 Brantwood Road, Salford, 7.

QUALIFIED Man (26) desires change; seeks permanent progressive situation as Manager or with view to succession; first-class experience. 200/31, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Mauager, middle aged, 10 years present positiou, desires change; London or suburbs; all-round experience. 201/4, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (28), present position 5 years, seeks post of progressive nature; Manager or Partnership; capital available; reliable and conscientious worker; pleasing manner; free in autumn. 196/2, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (52), single; all-round experience West End Dispensing; references satisfactory; South-West or South of England preferred. "East," 201/5, Office of this Paper.

U NQUALIFIED (25), married, 8 years' experience Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, Window; disengaged; permanency; S.W. Lancs or Cheshire; used to sole charge "Uricure," 426 New Chester Road, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.

UNQUALIFIED (23), taken qualifying course, requires situation; good experience and references. F. P., 14 Sandal Road, N.18.

CLEAR OUT—your Old or Damaged Stock of Photo Goods.

Why keep them any longer? Turn them into CASH.

I GIVE BEST PRICES for Old Films (damaged, fogged or expired dates); Packet Papers. Cards (any sizes). Old Photo Goods or Cameras. Bromide Papers. Plates (all sizes, all makes). Send any goods in the photo line. I buy all, good or bad. Cash per return. A good price for all Cameras. Send them along.

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WELL Educated, cultured youth, willing disposition, would be grateful for position as Improver till end September; high-class county town experience; accustomed veterinary work; remuneration of secondary importance. 199/15, Office of this Paper.

43. -UNQUALIFIED (21); Dispensing, D. & P., Enlarging, Tinting, Repairs; Windows, Showcard-writer; good Salesman; free one month. 200/53, Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE.

A.—REPRESENTATIVE desires position with Packed Pharmacuticals House or Toilet; connection South London; first-class references. 198/2, Office of this Paper.

A CAPABLE, Diligent and Matured Gentleman desires re-engagement, by October, to represent a firm of unassailable integrity; Medical Propaganda and/or Trade Work; own car; Hants and West; sound credentials. "Stability," c/o General Gordon Hotel, Weymouth.

A KEEN and live Representative, with sound connection among Chemists in ten counties, requires full-time post with well-known house; exceptional ability and Salesmanship; undeniable references; own car; salary and expenses or salary, commission and expenses. 200/18, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER is prepared to work Northants, etc., three days weekly; storage available to carry stocks and effect delivery from same. 199/8, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER, M.P.S. (36), with outstanding record of service, desires responsible position in a Managerial capacity in a progressive organisation; advertiser possesses a wide general experience, administrative and technical, particularly with regard to general hospital requirements; public authorities, Wholesale or Retail firms interested are invited to apply for full particulars, which will be supplied on receipt of details of vacant appointment and commencing salary. Please write 200/14, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE Young Man seeks situation with Manufacturing Chemist; 18 years Counter work; excellent references. Gardner, 33 Effingham Road, Lee, S.E.12.

ELDERLY Man, recognised authority on Tablet-making, wishes post where knowledge will be valuable; used control of staff; good Organiser; accept low remuneration. "Broobo," 111 Round-hill Crescent, Brighton.

POREWOMAN seeks work in factory; used controlling large staff of female labour; experienced Labelling and Wrapping. "M. B.," 47 Lowden Road, S.E.24.

HIGHLY experienced Medical Interviewer and Detailist, also very successful Salesman to trade; exceptional connection in Scotland, especially East Coast and Mid-Scotland. "Disengaged," 26 Shandwick Place, Edinhurgh.

QUALIFIED Chemist, with excellent varied Retail experience, wishes to Represent Manufacturing or Wholesale House, preferably in North; smart and young. 200/20, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Young Lady (32) wants post; Wholesale, Doctor, Clinic, Representative; experience Dangerous Drug, Poison, Records and Dispatch; Book-keeping; good organiser, conscientious worker, intelligent; excellent references; free one month. 198/7, Office of this Paper.

PEPRESENTATIVE, own saloon car (1935), desires change; connection Chemists, Hairdressers and Beauty Parlours, Yorkshire (West and South), Lines, Notts and Derbys; salary, commission and expenses only if existing connection is handed over. Offers to 200/47, Office of this Paper.

SALES and/or Publicity Manager (M.P.S.) seeks appointment; young, capable organiser, with good selling and advertising experience. P.C.B. 170/16, Office of this Paper.

TABLETS, disengaged, seeks position; good references; 10 years' experience; would prefer to manage small Pill and Tablet lepartment. P.C.B. 170/23, Office of this Paper.

WORKS Manager Chemist; experienced in Manufacture, Packing of Toilet Articles, Pharmaceutical Products, Tooth Pastes, having Cream, Liquids, Powders; good Formulator and Perfumer; nodern methods for large-scale production. 201/13, Office of this Paper.

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CHEMIST-OPTICIAN, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., Scot (28), desires situation abroad; 4 years' experience in Tropics; thoroughly conversant all branches. 198/11, Office of this Paper.

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A LBRO Filling Machine for Granules, Grain, Powders or Salts; gravity feed; weight operated; takes various weight packages up to 1 lb.; large hopper; practically new, in use only 4 months; original cost £38 10s.; can be inspected London. Write Box 145, L.P.E., 110 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

BY Order of the Executors, the entire stock of a Family and Dispensing Chemist, including Showcases, Personal Weigher, Shop and Dispensing Scales, Apparatus, etc., Drugs, Proprietary Articles, Tollet and Fancy Goods, together with Shop Rounds, Bottles and Jars. Full particulars 200/27, Office of this Paper.

CASH Register in perfect condition; "National" make; prints all sales and gives total; smart appearance. Write R. Carter, 72 Smithies Road, Abbey Wood, S.E.2.

OPTICAL Trial Case, Orthops Chart, Face and Frame Rule, as new. Apply M.P.S., 215 Ladbroke Grove, W.10.

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FOR DISPOSAL.—Two Rotary Printing Machines, Peer-Less, 1 and 2 with type; 2 Small Hand Printing Machines; 1 Blick Time Recorder (50); 1 4-cwt. Platform Scale (Doyle); 1 Tablet-making Machine (1 punch); 2 D.C. Motors (4 h.p., 480 v., 1060 revs.) (5 h.p., 480 v., 750 revs.). Also quantity of Office Furniture, Safes, Fittings, Utensils, etc. 'Phone: Clerk. 7758.

LIMITED COMPANIES REGISTRATION.—As the older Chemists know, this small advertisement has now appeared here for over 25 years. If an experienced agent, whose terms are somewhat lower than any quotation you can get anywhere, can help you, write for free advice to A. BERNARD SLACK, 721 Princess Road, West Didsbury.

TO FT. Drug Fitting; 6 ft. Wall Case; 12 ft. Glass-fronted Counter; nests of Counter Drawers; 6 ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter; Counter Case; Personal Weighing Machine; Chair; all reconditioned and polished. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 90/92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1. Telephone: Clerkenwell 2191. "Pharmacy fitters for over a century."

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TYPEWRITER, Empire, good condition, £4, carriage paid. Mellin, Chemist, Eltham, Kent.

### WANTED.

NATIONAL Cash Register wanted; must be in working order. Write P.C.B. 170/10, Office of this Paper.

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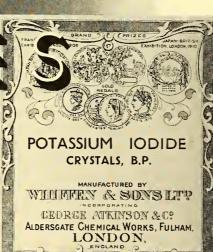
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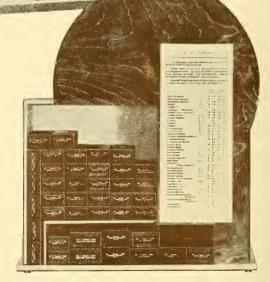


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